

## Ministry's £20m gamble

Although the Ministry of Defence was offered a fixed price contract for the Sea Eagle missile it chose a "rise or fall" target price contract, which could involve it paying £20m more than necessary. British Aerospace told a House of Commons select committee

Back page

## Thatcher to pay Sahara bills

Mrs Margaret Thatcher will personally pay all outstanding bills for last month's rescue of her son, Mark, from the Sahara Desert, she said. British taxpayers would not be liable. Algeria met most of the cost

## Peking doubts on Deng's future

Mystery surrounds the whereabouts of China's Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping, who has not been seen in public for more than five weeks. One version current in Peking is that Mr Deng has been forced to step down because of resistance to his plans for a bureaucracy purge

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## By-pass aid for 220 towns

About 220 towns and villages will benefit from new by-passes in the next five years, according to a government White Paper, which adds eight by-passes to the building programme already announced

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## Welsh water protest

Welsh nationalists disrupted a Commons committee meeting to protest about high water charges and the export of Welsh water to England. The protest came as CBI officials from Wales were giving evidence to the Welsh Affairs committee. The demonstrators were removed by police.

## Town mourns oil rig deaths

The town of St John's Newfoundland, is mourning the deaths of 34 oil rig workers and has joined in mounting criticism of safety standards. Canada and Newfoundland have each set up an inquiry into the disaster

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## Paris names 44 state firm heads

The French Cabinet has named 44 people to head state industries, banks and finance groups under the Socialist Government's nationalization plans. Three women are among the appointments which reflect only moderate left-wing opinion

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## Loan rates up

American banks raised their prime rates as Mr Wilfried Martens, the Belgian Prime Minister, told President Reagan of fears in Europe that high US interest rates would prevent a modest economic recovery

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## Schoolboy hero

Arjuna Ranatunga, an 18-year-old schoolboy, was the banting hero for Sri Lanka on the first day of their inaugural Test match against England. He scored 54 in a total of 183 for eight

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## TROUBLED ALLIES

In the second of a series of articles on the state of the Atlantic Alliance, Maurice Couve de Murville, the former French Prime Minister, says that Nato is irreparable, but that Europeans must not shirk their own defence responsibilities

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## World Cup form guide

A guide to the performances and records of the 24 qualifying countries in the World Cup Finals which begin in Spain on June 23 appears in *The Times* today

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Leader page 13

Letters: On El Salvador, from Mrs Katharine Thwaites; Cairo's Old City, from Sir Harold Beeley and others. Leading articles: Zimbabwe; Government forms

Features, page 12 Lucy Hodges warns of the dangers lurking in secret school records; Ronald Butt on how feminism could harm the SDP

Obituary, page 14 Lee Strasberg, Thelonius Monk, Barbara Sleigh

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## Polish troops hold 3,500 in martial law raids

Warsaw, Feb 17.—Polish security forces arrested 3,500 people during the past 48 hours in nationwide raids to check on compliance with martial law. Polish radio said today. The radio, monitored in Vienna, said nearly 145,000 people were found to have infringed martial law regulations.

Yesterday a priest visited Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, who was detained under similar conditions as Mr Kulaj. He was found in good health and spirits, the sources said.

The priest, Father Henryk Jankowski, who had close associations with Solidarity, travelled from Gdansk, Mr Walesa's home town, to discuss the baptism of the union leader's daughter. The ceremony is expected to take place next month.

Mr Stanislaw Drugosz, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, said today that Western sanctions against Poland would make it more difficult for Warsaw to meet its debts to the West.—Reuter.

□ Washington: The State Department said today that if reports of mass arrests in Poland were true, it would find this latest example of increased repression to be deeply upsetting (Mohsin Ali writes). A State Department spokesman said the department was checking the Polish report.

If true, the report "would remove all questions concerning the Warsaw Government's true intentions in so far as the continued violation of its people's internationally recognized human rights is concerned".

□ Bonn: West Germany today stepped up pressure on the Soviet Union over Poland by restricting high level political contacts and suspending negotiations on scientific and shipping agreements (Patricia Clough writes).

Mr Kurt Becker, the Government's spokesman, said the measures were "political signals" which had been agreed with West Germany's Nato partners. They would remain in force until the situation in Poland improved. Last week Bonn tightened up restrictions on the movements of Soviet diplomats in West Germany.

Two months of martial law

seminary celebrated Mass last

Troubled allies, page 12

## Cost of jobless rises to £96 a week each

By Frances Williams

Ministers have suppressed publication of official estimates which show that the cost to the Government of each extra person unemployed is now £5,000 a year—or £96 a week—in social security benefits and lost tax revenues.

This estimate, prepared by Treasury and Employment Department officials, is substantially higher than previous calculations. Late last year the government-funded Manpower Services Commission put the cost of each additional jobless person at nearly £4,400 a year, while the independent Institute for Fiscal Studies estimated the average cost at £4,500 per person.

The latest figures were prepared for an article which was to have updated a report on the cost of unemployment published in the February 1981 issue of the Treasury's *Economic Progress Report*. This said that every additional 100,000 registered jobless cost the Exchequer £340m or £3,400 per person in 1980-81.

The unpublished paper says the cost could now be £500m in 1981-82 for each 100,000 extra unemployed, a jump of nearly 50 per cent.

The draft paper went to the Prime Minister's office and to ministers in the Treasury and the Department of Employment, who decided against publication.

The new estimates showing the enormous costs of unemployment are bound to be

## Sir Derek Rayner cuts the paper chains of command

By Pat Healy

The reluctance of the Civil Service to use fewer than 25 words where one would do is at last being overcome. That, at least, was the hope offered yesterday when the Government launched a White Paper indicating that at least 25,000 of the cumbersome and irksome forms that each year blight our lives could be dispensed with.

Cynical journalists arriving at the Government Press Centre to be handed press kits weighing two pounds may have been forgiven for doubting that the day of the simple, clear and comprehensible official form had arrived.

But Baroness Young, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and now in ministerial charge of the slimmed-down Civil Service department known as the Management and Personnel Office, was convinced, Civil servants

## Now NUR guards threaten strike

By David Felton  
Labour Reporter

The crisis on the railways showed no signs of abating last night as British Rail and the footplatemen's union remained deadlocked over acceptance of the McCarthy committee's report and militant guards threatened disruption of services tomorrow in London and the south east.

About 2,000 guards, who are members of the National Union of Railwaysmen at 20 depots, could be involved in the 24-hour unofficial walkout which will affect commuter and some inter-city services.

The strike was called at a secret meeting at London Bridge, of a steering committee of militant NUR shop stewards who are unhappy at their union's acceptance of the flexible rostering, which is at the centre of the current dispute with Aslef.

Frantic attempts have been made to persuade the guards not to strike and NUR officials have been assisted by local BR managers in explaining the new rosters to workers. BR said last night that once guards had seen the rosters militancy was declining.

Stations which could be affected tomorrow include King's Cross, Paddington, St Pancras, Victoria, Charing Cross, Epsom, Ilford, Streatham Hill, Southend, Guildford, Tilbury, Acton and Brighton.

The three rail unions, British Rail officials and Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, spent most of yesterday at the offices of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service as BR sought a firm commitment from the train drivers' union on flexible rostering.

Mr Raymond Buckton, general secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, said as he arrived at the start of the talks that his union had accepted the McCarthy report in full and expected BR to do the same.

Mr Pat Lowry, chairman of Acas, was attempting to find common ground between BR and Aslef on a crucial paragraph in the report on movement away from the guaranteed eight-hour day.

□ The British Railways Board remains solid after the McCarthy report. None of the board has argued in favour of paying "something for nothing" as Sir Peter Parker, chairman of BR, put it last week (Michael Bally writes).

There is resentment at what is seen as a biased report, but a disinclination to throw it out in the hope that it may contain the seed of a settlement.

The crunch point will come in a month's time when the Rail Staff National Tribunal will arbitrate, under Lord McCarthy's chairmanship, on the issue of flexible hours, assuming the preliminary stages yield no result.

The board fears that if it pays the 3 per cent before any commitment from Aslef flexible rostering will remain totally rejected by the union.

The move left serious doubts about the principle of national unity which Mr Mugabe and other government leaders have adopted since independence.

Although the Prime Minister

product a decade ago to around 30 per cent in 1979, the volume of export deliveries had increased last year in spite of the strong pound, and exports represented a broad base of products, reflecting the country's commercial and industrial capability.

Mr Biffen commented in his speech at the Conservative London headquarters: "We do not have to see ourselves through a glass darkly, and the least we can do is to perceive that Britain can trade, fearing none in straightforward competition."

The minister denied that the "miserable statistic" of three million unemployed was the result of the Government's "dogmatic" assault on public spending. The working population had increased by 700,000 in the four years to 1980, the oil production which had

helped to balance the nation's books was capital rather than labour intensive, and the "padded payrolls" of manufacturing industry had made it more vulnerable to the sharp impact of international recession.

Yet there had been parallel developments which could signal better times ahead. Mr Biffen stressed that his party should be both pugnacious and uncompromising in proclaiming the good news.

"The number of strikes are down, pay settlements are more realistic, unit costs have fallen, inflation has moderated," he said.

The irony of Mr Biffen's speech, and its natural contrast with Mr Pym's remarks, is that he was himself subjected to party criticism when he forecast "three years of unparalleled austerity" in April 1980.

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Yet the result is that, while it costs about 30 pence for each form to be produced, it costs £2 to check it, correct it and process it. But in the brave new world of simplified forms, all that is to change. Form users are to be consulted in future. Civil servants are to be trained in how to use simple language on forms and to question whether they are needed at all.

The review of 93 forms that preceded the White Paper has resulted in 50 being redesigned, as well as 26 being withdrawn.

The Government thinks it will save £300,000 a year and that five million fewer forms will be sent out.

Leading article, page 13

## The Sioux have a point of order

Herbie Knott



Eugene Steinbauer, a Canadian Indian, lobbying Parliament to press for a better deal for his people. The Commons were debating the Canada Bill, which will end Westminster's power to legislate for Canada. Report, page 6.

## Nkomo dismissed by Mugabe

From Stephen Taylor, Salisbury, Feb 17

Mr Joshua Nkomo, known to his supporters as "Father Zimbabwe" and partner in the Government, it seems unlikely that the alliance that has held together shakily for almost two years will survive.

Those dismissed are three of the four Patriotic Front ministers in the Cabinet, including Mr Josiah Chinamano, the party's deputy leader, and one of three Deputy ministers.

Mr Mugabe told a stunned press conference that Mr Nkomo, two other Cabinet ministers who are members of his Patriotic Front Party (PF), were implicated in discoveries of large arms caches believed to be part of a planned coup.

Mr Mugabe said that the remaining PF members of the Government, including Mr Daniel Nqwanwa, the other minister, had asked for time to consult the party before deciding whether they would remain.

With the PF almost certain to withdraw from government the authorities face widespread dissatisfaction in the Matabeleland region, including

Bushway which is the following of Mr Nkomo's political support.

One of Mr Nkomo's leading aides said that Zanu (PF) had used the events of the past two weeks to orchestrate Mr Nkomo's dismissal because he had not accepted the principle of merging with the ruling party as a prelude to a one-party state.

The conference was instructed to concentrate on His Holiness and beam healing, wishes towards him by uttering the sound "ommanum" like the low register of an organ. If you ask what transpersonal means, you might get the answer Louis Armstrong gave to a lady who asked him to define jazz: If you have to ask you will never know.

Naturally enough the International Transpersonal Association is rooted in California, Western homeland of the meaningful experience. For years Westerners have made

Continued on back page, col 5

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# Labour MPs told of need for union pay restraint

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Labour MPs were told by two of the party's front bench spokesmen yesterday that unions would have to accept some form of wage restraint under a future Labour government.

A special Parliamentary Labour Party meeting, called to review policy priorities, maintained the awkward peace that has existed since the Bishop's Stortford conference, but exposed obvious differences on the left-wing of the party over the place of an incomes policy in a future Labour programme.

The party's economic strategy is based on *The Socialist Alternative*, a policy document endorsed by all sections of the party, largely because it is regarded as meaning different things to different people. It makes no reference to an incomes policy but talks vaguely of a "national economic assessment", embracing such issues as earnings from employment.

But Mr John Garrett, MP for Norwich, South, an opposition industry spokesman, opening yesterday's debate, said free collective bargaining would jeopardize the party's plans. Mr

Mr David Winnick, MP for

Garrett, a member of the Tribune Group, accused some left-wingers of wanting to put far too much policy into the party's programme and then criticizing a Labour government for not being able to deliver it.

He said the alternative economic strategy was far too complicated to understand and impossible to implement at the speed some wanted.

Another Tribune group member, Mr Jack Straw, MP for Blackburn and a front bench Treasury spokesman, declared that a cost explosion, of which wages would be a part, would wreck Labour's plans. Although he opposed a statutory incomes policy, some form of wage control must be decided.

Mr Straw asserted that the Prime Minister had won an intellectual victory in that she had been able to continue to propose "without shame" policies such as no pay increases to the lowest paid, at the same time as minimum tax rates for the rich. He blamed Labour's intellectual hesitancy and said the party ought to do much more to put forward its own arguments.

Mr David Winnick, MP for

Walsall, North, and a supporter of Mr Wedgwood Benn, said that to win the next general election Labour had to get back the confidence of trade unions and "in that regard nothing could be worse than taking about an incomes policy".

Mr Richard Caborn, Labour's European MP for Sheffield, and Mr Alfred Lomas, European MP for London, Northeast, yesterday announced in Strasbourg that they would ignore a resolution passed by the Labour Party executive in January and allow their names to go forward for consideration as Labour candidates for the next British general election (Our Political Staff writes).

They said the executive decided that they had a right to stand provided they agreed to withdraw from the European Parliament if elected, and that, in the interests of party unity, they should not oppose sitting Labour MPs at selection conferences.

Mr Caborn wants to contest

Sheffield, Park, where Mr

Frederick Mulley is the sitting

MP, and Mr Lomas wants to

fight Newham, North-West,

where Mr Arthur Lewis is MP.

## Left suffers reverse on Mason challenge

From Ronald Kershaw, Barnsley

Left-wing moves to oust Mr Roy Mason, Labour MP for Barnsley, in the forthcoming reselection process seem to have started badly. When nominations closed on Tuesday, only one opponent emerged, Mr Jack Brown, an education worker and militant left-winger, who had been nominated by four branches.

Mr Mason, MP for Barnsley for the past 28 years, has been nominated by 45 branches, including eight branches of the National Union of Mineworkers and nine branches of the Transport and General Workers' Union, to which Mr Brown belongs. There are 76 branches and affiliated organizations able to nominate candidates.

Mr Brown's nominations were from his own branch of the TGWU; the party's Monk Bretton branch, where he lives; Worsbrough branch party, and Worsbrough women's section. Mr Mason has secured nomination from a majority of branches, as well as those from branches of 15 trade unions.

The nominations will be shortlisted by the party executive on February 24 and the shortlist will be approved by the Barnsley Constituency Labour Party's general management committee on February 25. The reselection meeting will be held on March 13.

Speculation that a shortlist of one, Mr Mason, was likely in the light of his nominations, was discounted by Mr Brown yesterday. It would, he said, make nonsense of the fight for the principle of reselection.

The principle exists in predicting how miners' branches will vote. The NUM Yorkshire area council may well have taken a decision not to produce nominees to compete with Mr Mason, but the area council has no say in how its branch delegates should vote at the reselection meeting.

## Cheap fares rate upheld

Jenkins in Hillhead

From Alan Hamilton, Glasgow

Mr Roy Jenkins arrived in Glasgow yesterday to take up temporary Scottish residence in preparation for his assault on the constituency of Hillhead, where a date for the coming by-election is still awaited.

The alliance candidate immediately toured a shopping centre and said later: "I did not meet anyone who said 'I would like to vote for the alliance but I won't vote for a non-Scotsman'". Mr Jenkins was patently pleased with Glasgow's lack of racial prejudice.

Mr Jenkins has stationed himself in a hotel near a mental hospital. He intends to make the economy and unemployment his campaign themes, and will deliver an economic statement in Glasgow on Monday. The favoured dates for polling are March 18 or 25.

Mr Harold Bowman, assistant managing director of Great Universal Stores, said: "We really wished to emphasize the principle that frequent and excessive rate demands unrelated to trading conditions, lead directly to loss of employment and future development".

Greater Manchester's finance committee yesterday failed to meet the Government spending target of £217m. for the coming year and voted to increase rates by 27.3 per cent (Our Manchester Correspondent writes).

The committee heard that its overspending will mean the loss of £9m in government grant and the need to increase the present county precept of 4p to 4.5p in the pound. The county passenger transport committee also approved a 15 per cent wage increase in bus and train fares, following advice that any smaller rise could be deemed illegal and make councillors liable to a surcharge of between £1 and £3m.

The strain of the influenza virus arrived and its incidence are the two factors that determine the severity of any epidemic.

This year's influenza epidemic has arrived unheralded. Usually Britain would have been alerted by the weekly announcement by the Department of Health and Social Security of deaths attributed to influenza, but the registrars of deaths who collect the figures are engaged in industrial action.

The strain of the influenza virus arrived and its incidence are the two factors that determine the severity of any epidemic.

This year gives every sign of being a moderate year on both counts. The available government figures indicate that the number of cases has increased to 53,000, a 100,000 from 383,000 in 1979.

Those figures do not suggest that Britain is about to suffer a severe epidemic as in 1975-76 or in 1982, but the incidence is sufficiently high

## Ladies in the driving seat



## Laker's air transport licences suspended

By John Witherow

Sir Freddie Laker faced further complications over his plans for a "People's Airline" yesterday when the Civil Aviation Authority announced it had decided to suspend his air transport licence.

The authority has given him three weeks in which to appeal to Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, to bypass lead pipes and storage tanks

House improvement grants are to be increased by £3m to help householders to bypass lead pipes and storage tanks

to Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade. It seems likely that Sir Freddie, with the financial backing of Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland's Loral company, will lodge an appeal.

But even if the government, which has shown sympathy for Sir Freddie over the collapse of his airline on February 5, lifts the suspension, the new airline may well have to apply to the authority for a variation of its licence.

The Scottish Office's action comes after a Commons statement last May, when MPs were told, on publication of the Lowther report, that the only way to combat lead in water coming from lead storage tanks was to change the plumbing.

British Caledonian, which has applied for Laker Airways route to Los Angeles and Zurich, said last night it would

almost certainly object to any licence variation on the ground that the Laker flights would be uneconomical.

Sir Freddie, who has gathered a team of experienced aviation law experts for what could be a complex argument, is meanwhile still trying to form a package with Loral.

The company said the right to appeal would give it valuable extra time: "We have only been at this for a week and we are still looking at all the difficulties".

If Sir Freddie does decide to seek a variation of his current suspended licence, the whole process could take at least two months. That would mean the proposed date of April 1 for the "People's Airline" to start operations would be delayed.

He can appeal to Mr Biffen over the suspension of his licence and at the same time start the procedure for a variation on the suspended licence.

The original investigation collapsed on its opening day when three members of the inquiry team of five resigned, saying that criminal aspects of the affair remain.

Source: *Nature*, February 18 (vol 295, p604), 1982.

## TUC drive against Tebbit law on unions

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The TUC is preparing to take the unprecedented step of organizing industry-wide action against the Government's legal curbs on trade union power. A £500,000 support fund will be set up.

In a confidential draft of a policy paper to be discussed by the TUC employment policy and organization committee on Monday, union leaders are asked to endorse a comprehensive strategy of opposition to Mr Norman Tebbit's Employment Bill, now going through Parliament. Once adopted by the TUC General Council, with mice they have complexed the poison ricin (proteins most notorious for its role in the murder of a Bulgarian broadcaster in London, in 1978) to an antibody against tumour cells. The antibody carries the poison to the tumour cells and kills them.

That technique has particular potential for use in conjunction with conventional anti-cancer therapy. The difficulties with cancer therapy with ricin are that it not only kills tumour cells but also some normal cells, more seriously those of bone marrow. Those cells constantly refurbish the body with blood cells. In that problem can be overcome by grafting the patient with bone marrow cells after treatment. That, however, raises its own problems as the marrow must be completely matched to the patient to have a chance of success.

The ideal solution is to use the patient's own marrow, removing it before treatment and returning it afterwards. However, the patient's marrow will often contain tumour cells capable of re-establishing the cancer when transplanted back.

The aim of Dr Krollick is to find a way to purge the marrow of tumour cells before returning it.

For the present their experiments are carried out on animals. Their latest work employs mice with leukaemia which are given intensive radiation therapy and a combination of ricin and normal marrow cells. The marrow cells were treated with the toxic part of the ricin molecule coupled to an antibody directed against leukaemia cells. That combination killed greater than 99.9 per cent of the leukaemia cells in the marrow.

Although the studies are so far restricted to leukaemia, they could be extended to other tumours responsive to a short burst of high dose therapy. The challenge for human treatment lies in the development of highly specific antibodies against the kinds of tumour cells that are to be found in, and could be removed from, human marrow.

The TUC will tell its 12 affiliated organizations to have nothing to do with the extension of secret ballots that the Government wishes to cover wage offers,

Source: *Nature*, February 18 (vol 295, p604), 1982.

## Science report

### Poison used to kill cancer cells

By the Staff of "Nature"

Hope for improvement in the success of treating certain cancers comes from a paper published by Dr Keith Krollick, Dr Jostapha Uhr and Dr Ellen Vinits of the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School in Dallas. Working with mice they have complexed the poison ricin (proteins most notorious for its role in the murder of a Bulgarian broadcaster in London, in 1978) to an antibody against tumour cells. The antibody carries the poison to the tumour cells and kills them.

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Source: *Nature*, February 18 (vol 295, p604), 1982.

Source: *Nature*, February 1

## Union plans fight to protect university jobs

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

The Association of University Teachers will strongly resist proposals by the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals to weaken academic staff's tenure arrangements. Mr Lawrence Sapper, the association's general secretary said yesterday:

"It was disgraceful that none of the proposals had been discussed with the association before being sent to universities, he said. The association intended to take up the matter with the vice-chancellors today.

Under the proposals, the probationary period, normally three years, on initial appointments to an academic post would be followed by a further fixed-term appointment of up to five years. Only then would the academic become eligible for consideration for tenure or employment until retiring age.

It is also proposed that conditions under which a university might legitimately dismiss an academic from a tenure post should be extended to include "redundancy or compelling reasons of financial exigency", provided the university made every reasonable effort to find alternative employment and provided the post in question was not refilled for a defined period.

In a letter sent to universities with details of the proposals as Tuesday, the vice-chancellors' committee says the universities' financial crisis had made particularly acute the question of whether traditional employment arrangements for academic staff were still appropriate.

"It is not easy to defend a structure which may bind a university to a legal commitment to continue an appointment to retirement no matter how circumstances change", the committee says.

## Airport jobs at risk

From Jonathan Wills, Sumburgh

Talks were held in London yesterday on the future of Sumburgh airport, in the Shetland Islands, where hundreds of islanders face redundancy if the decline in oil-related helicopter traffic continues.

In 1970 the former Spitfire airfield at the southern tip of Shetland was a typical sleepy island airport, with one or two flights a day and a Nissen hut "terminal" where passengers could relax in wicker armchairs and share a pot of tea with the pilot in front of an open fire.

Twelve years and £38m later it is a fully equipped modern airport providing work for 500 people.

Yet every week it is losing more business to Aberdeen airport. Traffic has declined by a third in three years and 250 jobs have gone.

It took nearly a year for Mr A. L. Tulloch, convenor of the Shetland Islands Council, to arrange the meeting with government ministers, the oil industry, airlines and the Civil Aviation Authority, which owns and operates Sumburgh.

Mr Tulloch wants a public inquiry into the building of an EEC terminal for oil industry flights. He says that the industry gave the authority any written undertakings that the terminal would be used, even though it was the oil industry that asked for the facilities at Sumburgh.

Competitors are increasingly chartering new generation helicopters to take their workers directly from Aberdeen to the Shetland oil-fields, bypassing Sumburgh.

The longer range and greater capacity of the new helicopters is one reason for Sumburgh's decline, but another is the cost of landing there, on average four times that at Aberdeen airport, which is run by the British Airports Authority and according to Mr Tulloch has had its capital debts paid by the Government.

No such deal has been made for Sumburgh, where debts of £11m are still outstanding for the oil-related terminal building alone. To pay that off over 20 years the CAA charges an £61m helicopter £444 every time it lands at Sumburgh with an average load of 14 passengers. A Dan-Air HS748 fixed-wing aircraft bringing 25 oil workers north from Aberdeen pays £802. The same aircraft using Aberdeen pays £12 and £189 respectively.

Mr Tulloch asked the Government yesterday to write off the film but even if his request is granted it will reduce airport charges by only a quarter.

Mr Tulloch says it is hard to be optimistic about jobs at Sumburgh, a view shared by Mr Jo Grimond, MP for Orkney and Shetland, who blames the CAA for "making an appalling mess of it all."

An early government decision is considered unlikely, and although Scottish ministers are said to be sympathetic, that sympathy is unlikely to mean hard cash for Sumburgh.



Like father: Mr Hilary Benn, aged 28, the son of Mr Wedgwood Benn, was a front-runner at a meeting of Ealing, North Constituency Labour Party last night to select a prospective candidate to fight the Conservative-held marginal seat at the next general election.

## More pupils continue studies

By Our Education Correspondent

The proportion of sixth-formers going on to higher education rose last autumn for the second successive year, in spite of government spending cuts and a record number of 18-year-olds.

In the early 1970s, the so-called age participation rate for young people going into higher education remained steady at around 14 per cent, and was expected to rise steadily throughout the late 1970s and 1980s, but instead declined as, it was supposed, qualified school-leavers opted for jobs rather than degrees. It hit a low of 12.4 per cent in 1979, rising to 12.9 per cent in 1981.

The lack of jobs is now thought to be driving young people back to universities, polytechnics and colleges at a time when the student grant has been cut substantially in real terms. The latest figures have been compiled by the Department of Education and

Science, but have not yet been published.

The proportion of young people going into higher education is likely to fall back sharply again next autumn, however, when the cuts begin to bite for the first time in the public sector, which is increasing its intake of students and has more than made up for the reduction in university places.

London University decided yesterday to reverse a 1977 decision to phase out its external degrees, which at their peak in 1970 attracted more than 8,000 non-graduates from United Kingdom students and about 3,000 from overseas students.

The university's external council agreed that it should seek to increase its own self-financing basis, its external degree provision for home-based United Kingdom students, without duplicating Open University courses, and to allow overseas students to register once again for external degrees.

Professor Randolph Quirk, vice-chancellor of London, said that he had received a letter from Sir James Hamilton, permanent secretary at the Department of Education and Science, applauding any arrangement which enhances the opportunities of adults to obtain qualifications or make up for educational chances lost earlier and which encourages self-help and initiative.

### Stern adjournment

The resumed application for discharge by Mr William Stern of West Heath Avenue, Golders Green, London, who has debts of more than £100m was adjourned to a date to be fixed at London Bankruptcy Court yesterday. Mr John O'Reilly, the Official Receiver said he was awaiting a Court of Appeal decision which is expected today.

## Pundits tip cool and confident Haughey

From Richard Ford, Dublin

The Irish Republic's 2.2 million voters go to the polls today with rival sets of economic statistics echoing in their ears. The climax to the three week general election campaign is a courteous television debate between Dr Garrett FitzGerald and his rival, Mr Charles Haughey. The pundits said Mr Haughey gave a better performance and his Fianna Fail party is now tipped to win.

For 90 minutes they discussed various issues without losing their temper, although some questions clearly raised on the matter of contraception and of constitutional initiative of Dr FitzGerald, the Prime Minister, aimed at making the republic a more pluralistic church.

There are 364 candidates seeking the 162 seats and although counting will begin tomorrow it may not be until Saturday that the result is known.

The crucial marginal constituencies are Wexford, Dublin North, Meath, and Sligo-Leitrim, where a swing of less than 1 per cent to Fianna Fail would give the party four extra seats. A swing of between one and two per cent at Kildare, Kerry South, Dublin Central, Cork East, Northwest and Southwest, would give them another six seats and a comfortable majority.

Mr Haughey showed no surprise and later criticized Dr FitzGerald for what he called a serious breach of responsibility using "what he imports" to be working Cabinet documents and other communications of the highest degree of confidentiality.

Mr Haughey probably appealed more to the men in the street, speaking of the need for cutting inflation, providing more jobs and a stable government, while Dr FitzGerald's professional air may have cost him some votes.

He looked pale and tired after the hectic campaign and the television cameras were more flattering to Mr Haughey, who was assured, preferring the broad brush approach.

## NEWS IN SUMMARY

### Parents told to control TV viewing

Parents were reminded yesterday that they must decide what their children see on television (Kenneth Gosling writes).

Mrs Gwen Dunn, a Suffolk housewife, told a London conference on television and families, organized by the Mother's Union: "The sad fact is that many parents who expect children to learn from television, show them from their own example how to look at it in this passive and ridiculous fashion".

She said the world of education seemed to have side-stepped the question of learning from television.

Television was still not quite respectable, and there was still a special kind of snobbery among you did not possess a set.

Mr Andrew Barr, assistant head of BBC religious broadcasting, said that television could be quite different in 20 or 30 years. Without the BBC and the IBA, we could approach the American situation — "where licensing is complete mayhem".

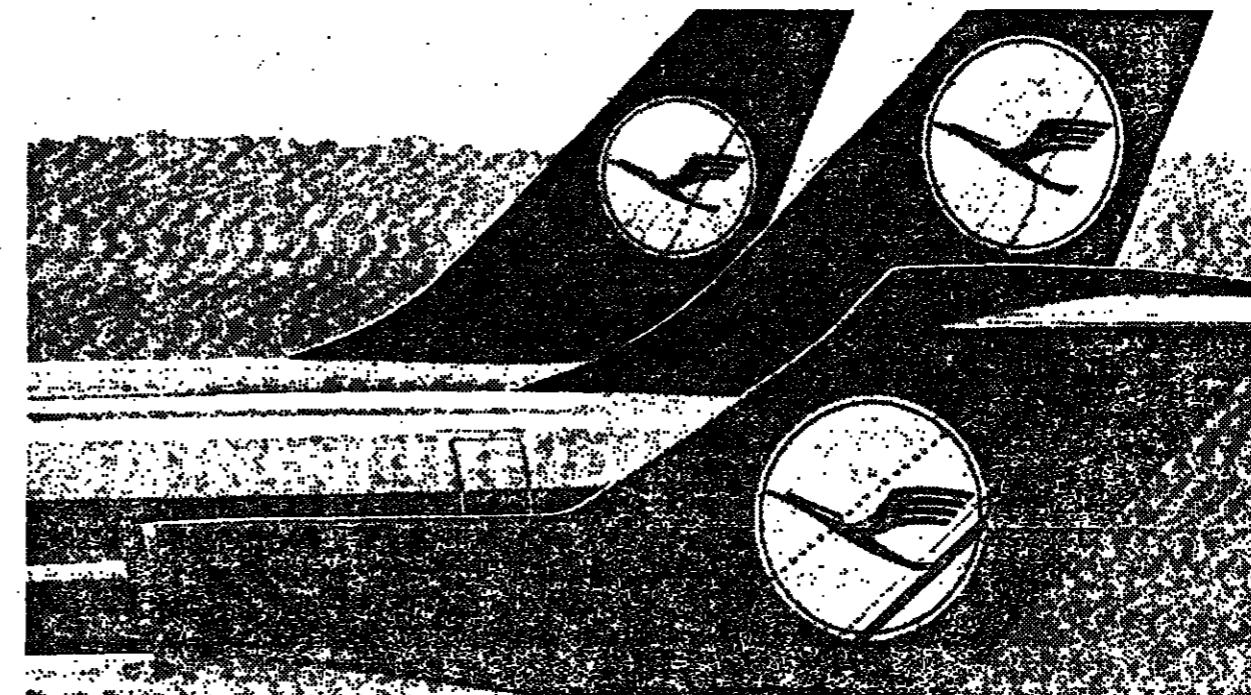
### Libelled dentist wins halfpenny

A dentist successfully sued a yachting magazine for libel yesterday but he was awarded only a halfpenny damages, and ordered to pay his own costs.

Mr Kenneth Watson, aged 57, sued *Yachting World* magazine in the High Court at Winchester for publishing a picture of him mending his outboard motor on a French quayside with a caption headed: "Marina Thief". The magazine said it was a joke.

**Water charges rise**  
The South-west Water Authority is to increase its water, sewage and environmental service charges by 7.5 per cent.

## It's nice to know that some airlines still have class.



Some of our competitors are trying to tempt you with a lot of new promises. Promises of fancy new classes, improved service, more punctuality and so on.

Lufthansa prefers proven standards to promises. So we are not going to compromise on our offer. We offer you an unbeaten punctuality record. We offer you Europe's youngest fleet, with the comfort of the latest 727 and 737 City Jets, as well as the widebody-comfort of the Airbus.

We continue to give you the choice of First Class or our full-service Economy Class including your choice of free drinks on all European flights.

We offer you 16 non-stop flights daily to Germany. And, via Frankfurt, we connect you to every major business or leisure centre in the world.

This is what has made us a leading airline, well-trusted by its passengers. And that's the way it will stay, no matter what the competition offers next as sensational improvements. At Lufthansa they have been regular features for years. After all, we did not become your first-choice airline because we serve free drinks in Economy Class in Europe.



**Lufthansa**  
German Airlines

Consult your Travel Agency or our timetable for exact details on all of our flights.



## Gun suicide verdict is quashed

A verdict of suicide recorded by a coroner on a solicitor's son who died from a gunshot wound in the head was quashed yesterday and two judges ordered a fresh inquest before a different coroner to be held.

David Nicholas Garlick, aged 20, died when he was staying at Bothamshall Hall, Bothamshall, Retford, Nottinghamshire, as custodian of the hall while the owner was away.

Lord Justice Ackner, sitting in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court with Mr Justice Woolf, said yesterday "Not only was there no evidence of suicidal intent, there was strong evidence to the contrary."

The suicide verdict was recorded by Lieutenant Colonel H. J. Thompson, the Retford coroner, in April last year. Lord Justice Ackner said it was only a patologist's evidence that the circumstances of death were compatible with Mr Garlick having held the gun to his head which had raised any suggestion that death was not accidental.

## Pools win for jobless man

A man who has been unemployed for three years has won £129,000 on the football pools. Mr Willie Mills, aged 51, from Greenock, formerly a sugar process worker, said yesterday: "It's too soon to say what we will do with the money."

Mr Charles Hill, aged 58, a mineworker from Bilsdon, Edinburgh, has won £158,000. He plans to retire early.

## Petrol bomb idea came from TV

Two boys aged 12 and 13, from South Shields, were fined £25 with £3 costs by a juvenile court at Hebburn, South Tyneside, yesterday for having three petrol bombs, which they made, assortments.

Mr Derek Walker, for the defence, said the boys were influenced by watching riots on television last year. They had decided to bomb railway tracks, the court was told.

## Reward for Breughel

A £5,000 reward was offered by the Courtauld Institute yesterday for information leading to the return of a £500,000 Breughel stolen from the London Gallery earlier this month. Professor Michael Kitson, the institute's deputy director, said the thieves would have trouble selling the painting.

## More new roads to rid towns of heavy traffic

By Peter Waymark Motoring Correspondent

Eight by-passes are being traffic out of about 40 towns added or restored to the and villages and schemes Government's trunk road already started would relieve towns and villages are expected to benefit from such roads over the next four to five years.

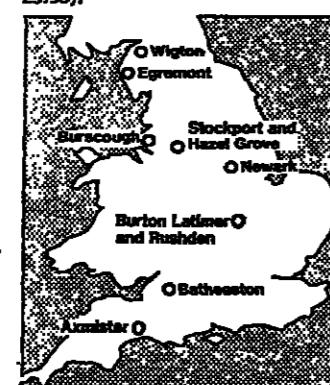
The details were released in the White Paper, *Policy for Roads* yesterday, and bring to 15 the number of new by-passes announced in the past few months.

The latest batch includes six on which preparatory work was suspended because of public spending cuts: Stockport and Hazel Grove, Greater Manchester which will cost £27.7m at November 1979 prices; Neward, Nottinghamshire (£17m); Bassetlaw, Avon (£16.6m); Axminster, Devon (£16.6m); Burton Latimer and Rushden, Northamptonshire (£14.4m) and Burscough, Lancashire. The others at Wigton and Egremont in Cumbria, appear in time for the first time. Estimates for Burscough, Wigton and Egremont are not yet available.

The seven by-passes recently added are Chapel-en-le-Frith and Whaley Bridge, Derbyshire; Bicester, Oxfordshire; Quorn and Mountsorrel, Leicestershire; Beckington, Somerset; Tiverton, Kent; Winchelsea, East Sussex; and Bilsborrow, Northamptonshire.

Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, said: "These schemes will make a great contribution to the quality of life in the towns concerned. They have suffered from heavy traffic for too long and I am glad to assure them that relief is on the way."

Mr Howell said new trunk roads opened in the past 18 months had taken through



## Hayward puts money on October 1983 election

By John Winder

The next general election would be held in October next year and the Labour Party was working hard for victory then, Mr Ronald Hayward, who is retiring general secretary of the party, said at a lunch in his honour in the Parliamentary Press Gallery yesterday.

Mr Hayward said that he had made a £10 bet that the election would be held in October 1983.

The significance of the Labour Party's meeting at Bishop's Stortford in January had been that the unions had dedicated themselves to supporting the Labour Party politically and financially. Both were essential for a Labour victory, and both

## Street violence

### Police fear rise in robbery

By Nicholas Timmins

Street crime has risen sharply in London in the past year, both in Brixton and in areas not seriously affected by last year's riots.

Robbery and other violent theft, the category that includes muggings, has risen by more than 50 per cent in some areas and the police are worried about the increased violence.

Full figures for last year are to be released early next month. But figures for the first three-quarters of last year show steep increases. In south London, which traditionally has the worst figures of the four Metropolitan police areas, the total in the third quarter of 1981 was 1,855, two-thirds up on the same period in 1980 and approaching double the figure, 952, for the same period in 1979.

The biggest percentage increase is believed to be in Lewisham, despite the determined effort in community policing that has put more policemen on the beat. Robberies and other violent thefts in that division, which includes Bromley, rose by 60 per cent in the nine months to September, up from 539 to 862, while confidential preliminary figures given by the police to Lewisham councillors are said to show a 96 per cent increase in the borough itself over the year, up from 604 to 1,189.

Some of the street crime has become increasingly brazen. In the past three



Michael Heseltine: People must help themselves

## Guard yourselves, Heseltine says

By Lucy Hodges

A strong plea for people to do their own policing through crime prevention was made yesterday by Mr Michael Heseltine, the Environment Secretary, who was given the task of resuscitating the inner cities after last year's riots.

More policing was too simple an answer to the appalling increase in crime, he said. People had to be involved in improving their environment.

The minister, who was speaking at a conference in London organized by the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders, was in favour of schemes in which council

## De Lorean chief blames 'bad press'

By David Hewson in London and Piers Akerman in New York

The fate of the De Lorean car company is likely to be decided today at a meeting in London between the company's board and Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, who is expected to rule out further state aid.

If local authority schemes were taken into account, nearly 20 communities could now see their by-passes being built and at least another 120 towns and villages would benefit from work to be started in two to three years.

Trunk road schemes due to start in the next two years included more than 30 by-passes as well as the final stages of the M25 and M42.

□ The British Road Federation said not nearly enough was being achieved with the limited money available.

"Money that could have been used to build desperately needed by-passes has been lost to the programme because of serious miscalculation," the federation said.

"This year the Department of Transport will underspend the construction budget by £100m. In the past 22 years the budget has been underspent in 19 of them. A deplorable record."

Police for Roads: England 1981. Cmd 8496 (Stationery Office, £3.55).

Mr Brian Tai Shen Wang, aged 32, Chinese community officer with Liverpool City Council, standing in front of Liverpool's Inner City Partnership, the rest from a campaign led by Mr Wang. When the pagoda is opened officially it will fill a cultural gap for Liverpool's 10,000 Chinese, the largest provincial settlement of their people in Britain. The centre's main room is a large hall where

City's shopping precinct. It cost £250,000 to build — £228,000

coming from Liverpool's Inner City Partnership, the rest from a campaign led by Mr Wang. When

the pagoda is opened officially it

will fill a cultural gap for Liver-

pool's 10,000 Chinese, the largest

provincial settlement of their

people in Britain. The centre's

main room is a large hall where

Chinese ballet and theatre will be performed.

The pagoda is also equipped for sports like "chintz" — a game in which players use only their feet to keep a shuttlecock off the ground. A playgroup, pensioners' club, talks on Chinese history and culture, and language classes are also planned.

## Farmers earn more and the outlook is better

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

From Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent, Southampton

A new agreement between the Government and the tobacco industry over the sponsorship of sport is about to be announced. In spite of

the tobacco companies are heavily involved in sports sponsorship with Rothmans sponsoring the RAC rally, Embassy sponsoring snooker and Benson & Hedges spon-

soring cricket.

One concession that may have been won by the health officials, who sit in on the negotiations between the sports minister and the tobacco industry, is a health warning on advertisements for tobacco-sponsored events.

The new agreement is a rebuff for Britain's royal medical and surgical colleges which wrote to Mr Neil Macfarlane, minister for sport, before Christmas urging the Government not to enter into new voluntary to

Mr George Clark, an official with the Northern Ireland section of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said that there was still some optimism that the company could be saved. "But we are concerned at the hard line the Cabinet appears to be taking."

They said that such an agreement would be ineffective and would allow the tobacco companies, hours of advertising on television through the screening of sports events when tobacco advertising on television was

It is also going to run for four years, instead of three, which means that the tobacco industry can be sure of no interference for a long period.

The review also shows that farmers borrowed 50 per cent from banks than in 1979 and that new investment was down on 1980.

Outstanding bank advances were about £3,400, 20 per cent more than in 1980.

Although that reflects some increase in loans for land

purchase, most of it was for

farming purposes, the review says.

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The number of farms fell by about 5 per cent between

1976 and 1981 to 242,300. The

average area increases by about 6 per cent to 119

hectares.

Cereal growing increased on average by 3 to 38

hectares and sugar beet by

nearly 20 per cent. There

were also big rises in the

average size of dairy and pig

herds and of ewe flocks.

The income improvement was due to a continuing high

level of production, high

returns on some commodities

and the fact that the value of

sales rose more than costs.

Looking forward to the

year ending this month

without taking into account

the effects of the severe

weather, the review indicates further recovery.

The largest increases a.

expected in Northern Ireland

and Scotland, where the

output value of most prod-

ucts, particularly potatoes,

sheep and cattle, is expected

to increase while the rise in

costs of feedstuffs and de-

preciation is naturally smal-

ler than in 1980-81.

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## NEWS IN SUMMARY

## Pope given a lecture in Benin

Cotonou, Benin. — The Pope arrived in Cotonou on an ecstatic welcome from Benin's Roman Catholic minority and stern revolutionary lecture from President Mathieu Kerekou. Thousands of singing and dancing church supporters were allowed through tight security to the runway as the papal jet from Lagos landed. Silence fell as the President, wearing traditional costume, launched into a 25-minute speech.

"Long live His Holiness Pope John Paul, ready for the revolution, the struggle continues", he concluded. Using one of the slogans coined by Benin's Marxist-Leninist Government which came to power in a 1972 coup. The Pope listened patiently beside him before being driven to a football stadium to say Mass.

With 6,000 dignitaries seated on a grass pitch, and 20,000 more in the stands, the Pope said the church in Benin had known "low periods, trials, temptation but was now undergoing a "new spring". After his scheduled six-hour stop he was flying to Libreville, Gabon.

## Mrs Reagan yields to critics

Los Angeles. — Mrs Nancy Reagan, the President's wife, will no longer accept free designer clothing from some of America's leading fashion houses (Ivor Davis writes). There was considerable criticism after she disclosed last month that she had accepted thousands of dollars worth of ensembles as "donations" and, after wearing them gave them to museums for students of fashion to study. The practice has been stopped.

## 'Impertinent' allegations



Johannesburg. — The furious controversy over the death in prison of Dr Neil Aggett, aged 28, continued unabated by the announcement by Mr Kobie Coetsee, the Minister of Justice, that an inquest will be held soon and "no stone will be left unturned to ensure that the true course of events will be revealed".

Mrs Helen Suzman, the leading opposition MP, described as "confounded impertinence" allegations made by Mr Coetsee and Mr Louis Le Grange, the Minister of Police (above), that she had "fabricated" a letter from a detainee claiming that he had witnessed Dr Aggett being maltreated in prison.

## Khomeini 'in good health'

Reports circulating among exiled Iranians that Ayatollah Khomeini was either dead or dying were dismissed by spokesmen for Iran's Islamic leaders as the work of counter-revolutionaries. (Reuter reports from London).

An official at Ayatollah Khomeini's north Tehran office by telephone said that when they informed the Iranian leader of the rumours, "he just smiled and said 'Well, they have nothing better to do'." The ayatollah aged 81, was said to be in good health.

## English players still ahead

English players were still in the lead in both groups of the western European zonal tournament here at the end of round eight (Harry Golombok writes). In group A, Nigel Short, with 6 points out of 8, is ahead of the two Dutch masters, Lajtard and Van Den Wiel (5 out of 7), and John Nunn (5 out of 7). These four look likely to qualify for the final top group.

Round 8 results: Lajtard 1, Nunn 1, Van Den Wiel 1, Lajtard 1, Golombok 1, Nunn 1, McNaught 1, Gomes 0, Doyle 0, Fernando 1; Gollapudi 0, Gomes 1, McNaught 1, Lajtard 1, Nunn 1, Van Den Wiel 0, Gomes 1, Doyle 0, Fernando 1.

Tel Aviv. — Stone-throwing and tyre-burning Arab student demonstrators were dispersed by tear gas in the occupied West Bank (Moshe Brillant writes). The Israelis detained three suspected rioters. Crowds in Nablus, Ramallah and el-Bireh were also dispersed by tear gas.

## Town goes into mourning for oil rig victims

From Christopher Thomas, St John's, Newfoundland, Feb 17

Lifecrafts and aircraft today battled against severe winds in the search for bodies from the Ocean Ranger oil rig and the Russian cargo ship *Mekhanik Tarrasov*, which both sank off the coast of Newfoundland.

The small, picturesque town of St John's, where the operation is being coordinated, was in mourning today, although there was still a faint sense of hope that the one untraced lifeboat from the oil rig will be found with men on board. Unofficially, however, the authorities have accepted that all 84 workers on the rig have perished.

The Russian ship went down 55 miles away from the Ocean Ranger on Tuesday morning. Tonight 21 bodies had been recovered but between 10 and 15 men are still unaccounted for. There were five survivors.

The same brutal storm caused both disasters in the space of 24 hours. The swell was more than 50ft and winds frequently reached 100 mph. The winter has been one of the worst on record and city councillors had to vote yet another \$1m (£485,000) to clear mountains of snow and rescue several villages that had been cut off for several days.

Churchmen gathered in St John's to coordinate attempts to reach relatives of the victims. An ecumenical service is planned on Friday but few people from outlying areas will be able to get through the snow.

Local radio stations opened their programmes for several hours to local people. Most were bitter that the men were allowed to work in such appalling conditions, and several men who had worked on the rig spoke of inadequate safety precautions.

The Japanese-built Ocean Ranger was drilling 116 miles east of St John's when it developed a 15 degree list. The men took to the lifeboats which were engulfed by the heavy seas.

It was the worst marine disaster of the east Canadian coast since the war, but there is a history of tragedies in the region. The Titanic sank 400 miles from the Ocean Ranger site in 1912 with the loss of 1,503 lives and within 15 days the Empress of India sank with the loss of 1,014 lives.

The Canadian Govt has just completed an evaluation of coastal search and rescue operations and found a lack of clear objectives and poor coordination. The report is

## Glee over crisis in Zimbabwe

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg, Feb 17

The political crisis in Zimbabwe has been seized on with relish by the (mainly Afrikaans) pro-government press in South Africa as proof that multi-racial societies are doomed to fail and that black Africans, left to govern themselves, will dissolve into quarrelling tribes.

In a typical comment *Die Vaderland*, which staunchly supports the ruling National Party, said earlier this week that the events in Zimbabwe had shown what many "except for a few very naive British" had known all along: "Ndebelo and Shona cannot live peacefully together in one state".

This was a reference to the fact that Mr Mugabe, the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, derives his support mainly from the Shona-speaking peoples in the north and north-east, who account for about 80 per cent of the black population, while Mr Nkomo's strength lies among the Ndebelo-speakers in the south and western parts of the country.

Zimbabwe as it stands is an affront to South African orthodoxy on two main counts: By showing that a white minority can survive in a black-ruled country and by offering an example of a state in which blacks are able to sink their tribal differences in acceptance of a common nationhood.

This challenges the basis of apartheid which holds that a white minority can only survive if it retains a monopoly of political power and that the blacks of South Africa are made up of separate "nations" — Zulus, Xhosas, Tswanas and so on — which do not want to be merged into a unitary state.

Any sign of conflict in Zimbabwe along tribal lines, therefore, is grist to the apartheid propaganda mill. So is the continuing exodus of whites from Zimbabwe and the reports of mistreatment of whites.

The *Citizen*, the only English-language newspaper which generally supports government policy, frequently attacks Lord Carrington as "Lord carry-on-sellng-the-white-man-down-the-river". By contrast, the Liberal *Guardian Daily Mail* said this morning: "Those who are crowing would do better to pray for peace across the border".

Parliamentary report, page 4

From Roger Boyes  
Warsaw, Feb 17

Rumour has it that the people of Swidnik, near Lublin, in a soft-spoken protest against martial law, have been leaving their homes and milling in the streets shortly before the 7.30pm news.

A second Briton is now known to have died in the disaster. He is Mr Robert Wilson, a 29-year-old father of two and a former Aberdeen driller, (the Press Association reports).

Mr Peter Fogg, the rig manager, was earlier said to be the only Briton on board at the time of the tragedy.

Mr Wilson had flown out to the disaster rig with another employee of a Canadian drilling firm a few days before the accident.

Ottawa: Canada and Newfoundland have named commissions of inquiry to investigate the tragedy and the Canadian Government is also exploring the idea of a joint international inquiry suggested by United States officials (John Best writes).

The Ocean Ranger, owned by the Canadian affiliate of an American drilling company, and operated by the Canadian branch of the Mobil oil company, was subject to American certification requirements.

It went down 175 miles east of St John's, Newfoundland, outside Canada's territorial waters, but well within its 200-mile zone of economic jurisdiction.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Government ministers came under critical questioning for the second day about circumstances surrounding the disaster.

At one point Mr Joe Clark, the Conservative Opposition leader, suggested that confusion within the Federal Government may have led to the loss of life, and urged that it be ended before more lives were lost.

Mr Patrick Nowlan, a Nova Scotia Conservative referred to the obvious confusion over jurisdiction among the Federal, Newfoundland Provincial, and United States governments.

At least three Federal Departments — energy, transport and defence — have responsibilities of various kinds in the offshore area. Mr Jean-Luc Pipin, the Liberal Transport Minister, answering Mr Clark yesterday, contended that this was inevitable, the only alternative being to put everything under a single government department.

The issue dividing Ottawa and Newfoundland is a long-standing one, and is based on which level of government owns the oil off Newfoundland.

The aims of the authorities have become somewhat confused over the past eight weeks. The first priority was of course to restore social stability, a readily comprehensible military aim that involved the rounding up of thousands of potential enemies of the state. But over the past weeks the other goals, the original motivation for the military takeover, have gained in importance, and it is these that are proving to be beyond the powers of the military council.

Economic reform, including the radical increases in prices of food and fuel, poses the severest problem for the generals. They are trying to change the mechanisms of economic redistribution at a time when there is nothing to redistribute. How is an enterprise's manager to seize the initiative in marketing his products when he cannot find the raw materials needed

before martial law but they have become intractable since. True, strikes have been removed from the equation, but the heavy military control, the purging of managers and administrative heads (800 in the past eight weeks), the nervousness about independent decision making and, to a limited extent, the imposition of martial law is an elusive, quixotic goal.

Martial law was also de-

signed to provide a breathing

space in which the party

could rebuild and regenerate.

The takeover was a move

against Solidarity, erosion

of the party, but also against

the medium ranking apparat

that has traditionally blocked

reform and partly, too,

against the fringe hardliners,

those dogmatic Marxists

outside the central committee

who could have constituted a

fifth column for the Soviet

Union.

Martial law was used to

defend the centre in Polish

politics, to keep some re-

formist ideals alive, but also

to provide a way of covering

up the fundamental lack of

elasticity of the Polish

system. The only credible

way of saying: no more

concessions.

By these standards, martial

law has failed. Nobody says

so openly of course. Like the

man falling from a sky-

scraper and passing the

thirteenth floor window,

their judgment is: so far, so

good.

But even before the raids

and arrests of the past two

days, the balance sheet spoke

for itself. There are still over

4,000 Poles interned (the

official estimate) but in fact,

something like 12,000 have

probably been interned and about 6,000 released. These

estimates are fuzzy. One of

those interned told me that

he had been taken from his

cell, told in the hearing of

others that he was free

because of his "cooperative"

attitude, taken to the end of

the corridor and then reinter-

ned and transported to another camp. Do we register

that man as released or not?

As it happens, he is now free

but he is still on some

internment lists and missing

from others. Other people

have been interned, released

and rearrested and charged

with anti-socialist activities.

Magistrates courts, which

try to try the accused

within 48 hours of arrest,

have sentenced hundreds —

162 after the Poznan demon-

stration and over 200 in

the following weeks. But

even those acquitted have

been known to lose their

jobs: students more often

than not are expelled.

Thus the first object of

the military council, law and

order, is being achieved at

considerable cost. Dismissed

journalists write for under-

ground newspapers, expelled

students help to establish the

infrastructure of opposition.

Subordinate goals have

been achieved: Mr Lech

Wałęsa is isolated, intel-

lectuals are separated from

worker dissidents. But

cities

## French Cabinet names 44 to head state firms

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Feb 17

The heads of 44 national, financial groups, and banks were appointed by the Cabinet today, in one of the biggest movements of personnel ever carried out under the Fifth Republic, and one with far-reaching consequences for the economic success or failure of the Socialist experiment.

The appointments announced have produced no sensations, but some surprises. They appear to have been dictated by the desire not for revolution but for change in continuity.

Apart from a left-wing colouring in some cases, and the appointment of three women to head nationalized banks, those chosen are drawn from that vast reservoir of graduates of the *Grandes Ecoles* who, since the end of the war, have worked with equal ease in the highest ranks of the Administration and in key posts in business and industry.

But there has been no massive promotion of left-wing politicians or trade unionists, or people outside that charmed circle which has governed France under two republics.

Only two of them are given industrial or semi-industrial posts. M Michel Rolant, a member of the CFDT leftist trade union executive and of the Socialist Party, is made head of a new energy saving agency, and M Georges Valbon, a member of the Communist Party committee, with the reputation of a good local government administrator, becomes head of the National Coal Board.

A third, M Georges Besse,



M. Georges Besse: To head Paribas bank group.



M. Jean Yves Haberer: To head Paribas bank group.



M. Michel de Boissieu: remains at the Rhone-Poulenc helm.



M. Jean Gandois: remains at the Rhone-Poulenc helm.



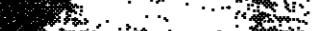
M. Roger Fauvoux: stays as director of Saint-Gobain.



M. Agha Shahi: remains as Foreign Minister of Pakistan.



M. Zia ul-Haq: remains as President of Pakistan.



M. Agha Shahi: remains as Foreign Minister of Pakistan.



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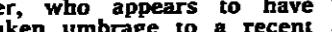
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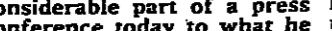
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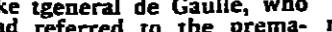
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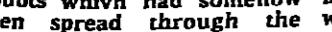
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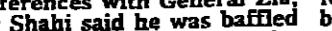
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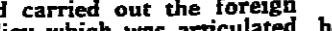
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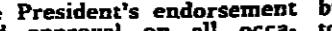
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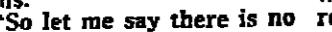
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# Peking fails to dispel doubts on Deng future

From David Bonavia, Peking, Feb 17

Mystery is increasing here about the whereabouts and activities of Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping, hitherto considered the effective leader of the Chinese Communist Party and Government, who has not been seen in public for more than five weeks.

Ambiguous statements by other leaders have only served to deepen the sense of puzzlement. The Foreign Ministry has said that Mr Deng retains his previous high posts in the party and the armed forces. Yesterday, Chairman Hu Yaobang, widely considered to be Mr Deng's protégé — told a visiting Chinese-American scientist that the party leadership was strong and united, but did not refer to Mr Deng.

Earlier, Mr Bo Yibo, a deputy Prime Minister, denied there would be a purge of the bureaucracy this year, whereas Mr Deng is thought to be committed to exactly such a move.

The party's theoretical journal has reiterated the need for a purge of corrupt, inefficient or over-age officials. The jobs of leftists who came up during the Cultural Revolution may also be in jeopardy.

Mr Deng, who is thought to have gone to southern China over the Chinese New Year last month, was originally rumoured to be on an inspection tour. He has since sent a wreath for the funeral of a relatively little known party official and a message of encouragement to an army conference on forestry. But he remains out of sight.

Two interpretations are being put on this state of affairs, apart from the view of some observers that it is of no significance. One version is that Mr Deng has been forced to step down because of the strong resistance to his purge plans.

Another is that he has voluntarily withdrawn to the "second rank" — as Mr Wan Li, another Deputy Prime Minister, put it last week — because he is feeling his age or is disheartened by the resistance to his modernizing, relatively liberal policies.

Although Chairman Hu laid emphasis on collective leadership, this has rarely been an accomplished fact during the past three decades of communist rule.

On the contrary, the leadership's course has been steered with plots and conspiracies, treachery, calumny, civil upheaval, economic crisis and violent death. Guiding policies have been turned upside down at irregular intervals, but with awesome frequency.

## NEWS IN SUMMARY

### Flag of convenience for Nato

Brussels. — Luxembourg, the smallest Nato state whose armed forces consist of 700 soldiers, is to acquire a £1,000m paper air force stationed in West Germany with forward bases in Turkey, Norway, Italy and Britain (Reuters reports, quoting Nato sources).

Formalities were almost complete to register with the grand Duchy the 18 airborne warning and control system (Awacs) aircraft — converted Boeing 707s — which will give the alliance an extra 15 minutes' warning of any attack. Luxembourg was chosen as the state of registration because its law does not require the crew of aircraft registered there to be Luxembourg nationals.

The Nato Council yesterday approved a letter to the Luxembourg Government discharging it of responsibility for any damage caused by the aircraft which will carry the Luxembourg lion on the tail and "Nato" on the fuselage.

### Corsicans bomb 17 targets

Paris. — Seventeen bomb explosions damaged banks and other commercial premises in Paris but caused no casualties. A telephone caller to a news agency claimed responsibility on behalf of the Corsican National Liberation Front.

The group, which has waged a violent campaign aimed at winning Corsica's independence, said last week it was ending an eight-month truce.

### Refugees end hunger strike

About 50 Vietnamese refugees have ended a hunger strike at a Hongkong camp which they began last Wednesday in protest over their uncertain future and the length of time they have been detained.

Some have been awaiting resettlement for two years. Hongkong's "correctional officers" moved the strike leaders to other camps and the situation was said to have returned to normal.

### Nixon's name crops up again in bribery trial

From Peter Hazelhurst, Tokyo, Feb 17

Japan's Lockheed bribery trials took a new turn today when prosecutors in the Tokyo district court produce affidavits which allege that Mr Kakuei Tanaka, a former Prime Minister, attempted to persuade the directors of All Nippon Airways to buy L-1011 Tristars from the American Manufacturers.

Mr Tanaka, who resigned in disgrace in 1974 and was subsequently brought to trial on charges of bribery, allegedly attempted to persuade the airline to purchase the aircraft at the request of Mr Richard Nixon, the former American President.

The affidavits of leading businessmen who are implicated in the scandal suggest that Mr Nixon asked Mr Tanaka to persuade All Nippon Airways to take the Lockheed Tristar when the two leaders met in Hawaii in 1972.

The prosecutors allege that Mr Tanaka had abused his position in exerting undue influence on All Nippon Airways (ANA) in the interests of the Lockheed Corporation. In one affidavit produced today, Mr Naoto Watanabe, the former vice-president of the airline, alleged that he had discussed the issue with Mr Tokujirō Watanabe, the airline's former president, shortly after Mr Tanaka returned to Tokyo from the Hawaiian summit.

Mr Watanabe's trial has dragged on for five years. The verdict is expected to be handed down next year.

In a parallel trial, Mr Wakasa, now chairman of ANA, was convicted on charges of bribery and perjury last month and given a three-year suspended sentence. Court also handed down prison sentences ranging from six to 14 months to four of the executives of ANA. All the sentences were suspended.

Mr Wakasa and Mr Watanabe were also accused of perjuring themselves before a hearing of a parliamentary committee in the late 1970s when they denied suggestions that ANA officials had taken an option to buy DC10 aircraft from Lockheed's rival, the McDonnell Douglas Corporation, before the bribes were disbursed to politicians and senior officials.

### GENOCIDE CLAIM BY LAWYERS

From Our Correspondent Delhi, Feb 17

A group of Asian lawyers have accused the Soviet forces of committing genocide in Afghanistan, in a report published today.

The legal inquiry committee into the happenings in Afghanistan headed by Mr P. N. Lekhi, the Indian Supreme Court advocate, said that the Soviet intervention had violated the United Nations Charter.

Mr Lekhi told reporters that the committee had approached the Bar Association of Pakistan and other Asian countries, but they did not respond. Lawyers from Sri Lanka, Thailand and Bangladesh, besides India, took part in the inquiry which was sitting in Delhi.

### Sex poser for lady Captain of the Castle

From Peter Nichols Rome, Feb 17

San Marino Europe's oldest and smallest republic, perched on Mount Titian where St Marinus was supposed to have founded his tranquil as well as tiny state — is split on the feminist issue.

Reports have come down the mountain that a court decision favouring women's rights is to be challenged. Last week, the judiciary reversed existing law and gave women born in San Marino the right to keep their nationality if they married outside the republic.

Until that decision, which many women proclaimed historic, a man born in San Marino retained his citizenship, whenever he married and could pass it on to his children, but women lost their rights to citizenship if they looked for a husband outside the 30 square miles of sovereign territory.

Some highly placed people — especially in the armed forces — fear that this is a reversion to "capitalism" which will undermine Mao Tse-tung's system of people's communes.

Similarly, in industry, an influential group of top-level economic managers and administrators is believed to feel that the steel and oil industries have been cut back enough if not too much.

The judge, however, ruled only that a woman maintained her rights of citizenship: there was no question of giving women the right enjoyed by men of making their children citizens.

The verdict was the result of a legal action brought by a San Marino woman who had married an Italian and so under the old law had forfeited her citizenship.

There are also said to be a disturbing number of women who do not marry their foreign lovers, even if they have children by them, for fear of losing their citizenship and their rights to an unusually generous social security system.

An appeal against the verdict has been made on the grounds that the court did not have the power to reverse legislation. The appeal was regarded as sufficiently important and dangerous for the rights of women for the female Captain of the Castle of San Marino to explain.

The captain, who is effectively the mayor, said that the appeal had to be considered by the two heads of state. San Marino has two Captains Regent, who are elected every six months.

The coalition Government is in no position to advise the Captains Regent. Although it has 31 seats in Parliament, it cannot count on the vote of the single Social Democrat on this issue, so that the parliamentary line-up would be 30-30.

There are, in short, many aspects of Mr Deng's policies which are open to severe criticism by other revolutionaries — veterans and members of the public.

Most of them have been muted so far by the sense of purpose and direction which he has imparted. But it is possible that the threat of a mass purge of party and government officials may have come up against opposition too resolute for even him to cope with.

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## A SMALL INDUCEMENT TO ENCOURAGE YOU TO MAKE A BIG DISCOVERY.

Until now, low-tar cigarettes have not only lacked taste they've also lacked a certain *je ne sais quoi*.

And that's despite all the promises to the contrary.

**FREE  
PACK!**

**FOR EVERY 10 IN-PACK COUPONS.**

So convincing you that du Maurier low tar is the cigarette you've been waiting for is not going to be easy.

which only leaves us one option: To make you a special introductory double offer you'll find difficult to refuse.

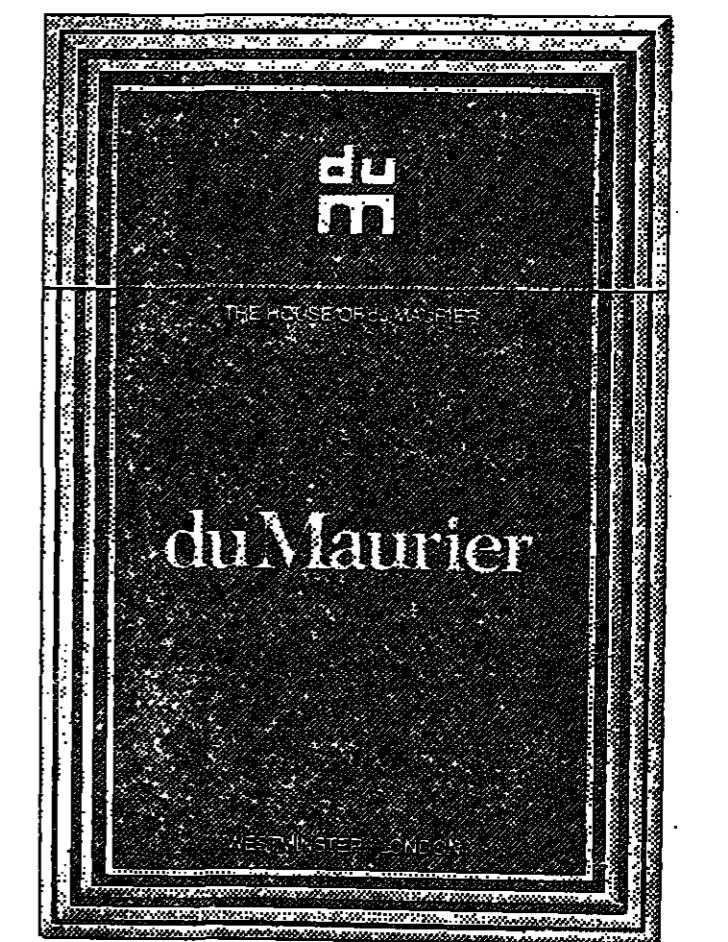
3p off your next pack. Or, in exchange for 10 in-pack coupons, a completely free pack.

Is that a tempting enough offer to give du Maurier low tar a try?

We hope it is. Because for the very first time you'll discover a low tar cigarette that really does have more than mere taste.

Now isn't that a discovery worth making?

Discover du Maurier.



Discover Low Tar.

LOW TAR Manufacturer's estimate

DANGER: H.M. Government Health Departments' WARNING:  
THINK ABOUT THE HEALTH RISKS BEFORE SMOKING.

Sikh woodcut of a railway train c. 1870. The engine is evidently a wood-burner. From *Railways of the Raj* by Michael Satow & Ray Desmond (foreword by Paul Theroux) (Scolar, £7.50)

## A goodly prince

Francis I  
By R. J. Knecht  
(Cambridge, £25)

Travellers to the Loire valley are beguiled at every château and Syndicat d'Initiative by a formidable iconography of French history's women: Joan of Arc, of whose appearance a certain peer surveys; Agnes Sorel, left breast plumping free; Anne of Brittany, still queen to successive brothers; Reine Claude dead at 24 but immortalized in a beautiful green-gleam-plum with a blue-white bloom; and, most seductive and treacherous of all, power-hungry beneath the sickle moon and twice her royal lover's age, Diane de Poitiers. A cool team.

Only one man comes near to matching *les dames de Touraine*, and his image of the crowned salamander in flames is an unforgettable stamp in relief all over the oak doors, beamed ceilings, vast chimneys and barrel-vaulted guardrooms of the region: one or two even curl out of the stone itself to peer at the wretched châtelaine. Some of the salamanders held firm were those of rebellion, military catastrophe and humiliation at the hands of the Emperor Charles V.

He patronized the new printing and collected paintings, manuscripts and books.

He courted Erasmus, Leonardo and Cellini; Fontainebleau, said Vasari, was "a new kind of Rome" —

perhaps a rather Italian sort of compliment, that. But

some of his Fontainebleau is still there, so are the great staircase and the loggias of Blois, and vast incomparable,

haunted Chambord, that simple forest hunting lodge for a few friends and their ladies with a miniature sky-line stretching along the sky.

Under Francis, too, Cardinal went to Canada and Verrazzano discovered New York: "The people", he wrote back to his patron, "were dressed in birds feathers of various colours, and they came towards us joyfully uttering loud cries of wonderment". Still are, still do.

Francis was charming, ruthless, insolent and shy, accessible to all except in time of plague and heartily thorough, not to say rough, in everything he undertook. Not so smart as Henry VIII and lacking the statesmanship of Charles, he surprisingly emerges from this splendid book as a nicer man than either.

Michael Ratcliffe

## Dame's delight in literature

In Defence of the Imagination  
By Helen Gardner  
(Oxford, £12.50)

We are agreed, are we not, that what matter are the text and the reader, not the author. The only point of producing a play by Shakespeare is to enable a director to impose his new overall conception on the archaic text and the mechanical art of the actors. It is bourgeois sentimentality to read the literature of the past unless we can discover modern relevance in it. That is why on the whole contemporary literature is better than old books, because it is more relevant.

Since you ask, no; we are jolly well not all agreed to those propositions. But they have a strong grip on the Eng Lit trade, many of whose professionals have gone whoring after Structuralist gods in *captia* — (Ooops, *apostrophe*) — in liturgies that are impenetrable by profane outsiders. Pro-

## Nobel pilgrimage through the moral desert

Auto-da-Fé  
By Elias Canetti  
(Cape, £7.95)

*Auto-da-Fé* first came out in German in 1935 as *Die Blenden* (i.e. blinding or bedazzlement). This translation by C. V. Wedgwood ("under the personal supervision of the author") was published in 1946 and has been reissued several times; on this occasion to celebrate Canetti's Nobel prize. The author was born in Bulgaria in a community of Ladino-speaking Jews (Ladino, I gather, standing to Spanish much as Yiddish does to German). He grew up and studied in Vienna for the most part but settled in this country for good in 1938.

Despite these vicissitudes of language, nationality, and passing time this is an entirely distinct and coherent book. The translation conveys a remarkable forcefulness of utterance. Although not unrecognizable in type, *Auto-da-Fé* is not exactly like anything else.

The book has been compared to Joyce's *Ulysses* and the novels of Kafka. It has something in common with

It recounts the last painful months in the life of Peter Kien (not "Klein" as the more than usually incompetent blurb-writer informs us), the world's greatest sinologue, an inhumanly hermetic scholar, who lives in and for his library of twenty-five thousand books, whose purchase has just about used up his inherited fortune. A momentary display of pretended reverence for books by his humpish housekeeper leads him to marry her. She soon has him dominated: confined to a bit of one room, unfed, in the end beaten and thrown out into the street. There he falls in with a dwarf, Fischerle, who sets up an elaborate scheme to rob him of what is left of his money. The even more repellent caretaker of his apartment building comes in a way to his aid as does Kien's brother. All is in vain. He goes up in smoke with his library.

The book is compared to Joyce's *Ulysses* and the novels of Kafka. It has something in common with

them: a large, phantasmagoric Nighttown section in the middle like *Ulysses*, an absurd world presented in plain language as in Kafka. But the differences are great. Bloom and Dedalus are acceptably real human beings; Canetti's monsters are grotesque, nihilistic humours. Kafka's tone is anxious, apprehensive, bemused; Canetti's is exasperated, angry, impatient. It accords well with his somewhat congested appearance on the back of the jacket, where the aggressive slope of his moustache seems to reflect the accumulated diet of *wurst* within, unrelied by going out of doors.

A better comparison would be with such a more or less post-expressionist work as Brecht's and Weill's *City of Mahagonny*. In both human beings are represented as almost without exception grotesque and vile. But Dr Kien is not the crushed soul of expressionism proper, nor is there any discernible political aspect to *Auto-da-Fé* as there is to the work of

writers like Brecht and Toller. One paragraph, near the end, might suggest otherwise. It begins "we wage the so-called war of existence for the destruction of the mass-soul in ourselves, no less than for hunger and love". This is more like Heideggerian metaphysics than anything political.

It has been said that *Auto-da-Fé* alludes somehow to the rise of fascism. If it does then so does any other novel about Europe between the wars, which is very nasty indeed. It is more like Swift, rearranged for the culture that gave us the Thirty Years' War, a defiance of the human comedy delivered in the peremptory tones of a *Gedächtnis*. "Zis, Herr Gott," is completely unacceptable. It is an arduous book to read, for all the exact stateliness of its prose and the small oases of grim humour with which one's pilgrimage through the moral desert is relieved.

Anthony Quinton

## China to the life

The Gate of  
Heavenly Peace  
The Chinese and their Revolution, 1895-1980  
By Jonathan D. Spence  
(Faber, £11.50)

All revolutionaries are tempted by the belief that they can create something entirely new. In this century, Mao Tse-tung was seduced by even wilder dreams than any forerunner. He and his colleagues must share the blame for putting on the "new" China of 1949 more weight than it or they could bear. The historians will point to other signposts marking the slow shift from an old to a more modern China.

If the old system had ever conferred much heavenly peace on the Chinese people, 1895 was the date when all hope that it could do so ever again began to be abandoned.

Jonathan Spence's engagingly written account of China's

its own importing: there was no British Council. Not surprisingly there was confusion. Haphazard translation meant that the second of Spence's trio, *Lu Xun* (6.1881) read Huxley's *Evolution and Ethics* as a schoolboy and then galloped through Rider Haggard, Holmes stories. Others mixed Tolstoy and Jules Verne. When Ibsen's *A Doll's House* came out progressive Chinese women rushed to call their daughters Nora.

Of all these writers, the "sardonic, uncompromising and perceptive" Lu Xun was probably the best; certainly the most clear-sighted and unfailingly acute in his view of the Chinese. He died in 1936 and has since been cherised as a national hero in the new China, though one can hardly imagine a man

who would have been more

character than he was. Between and the process of Reformation, he was a fraudulant

and the

## Paperbacks

## Widening windows

**The Limewood Sculptors of Renaissance Germany**, by Michael Baxandall (Yale, £8.95)

The title of this paperback may sound esoteric; not to say archaic. It has been on my conscience since it came out in hardback a couple of years ago, and I discussed it on the Books Page with a picture of the Virgin of Mercy with little people sheltering under her gown. I have never been sensitive to carved Virgins or Crucifixions, or paintings by Titian or Saint Sebastian stuck full of arrows and smiling a sickly grin. But, when one gets past the block of the title, it is a rich book that opens windows out to far wider views than its narrow formal theme. It takes two generations of wood-sculptors, and through their mystery examines the bustling life and times of the arrival of the Reformation in Germany.

Formally it is an account of a school of wood-carvers that blossomed in southern Germany in the 50 years between 1475 and 1525—the period leading up to the Reformation, and more or less co-extensive with the life of Albrecht Dürer of Nuremberg. It offers an introduction to the sculpture itself. But it also looks through the sculpture into early Renaissance Germany, the carvings being used as lenses and kaleidoscopes to their circumstances. So we are plunged into such big matters as the commercial character of Europe at this period, and the tension between the sense of group and the sense of individual prowess that arose at the Reformation; and such fascinating little matters as fraudulent tears made with drops of varnish on the Virgin, and Paracelsus's concept of chirointomy. The book won the Mitchell Prize for the history of art, the judges of a literary prize for once getting it right. When you have read the complex story behind them, the carvings look less sentimental and quite charming.

Philip Howard

**The Meaning of Treason**, by Rebecca West (Virago, £4.50)

The year of the Somme marked Dame Rebecca's first book, and now nearly 60 years later she adds a new preface to her revised authoritative account of betrayal since 1939. She is as much the historian as the journalist. Her narration of Lord Haw-Haw in particular goes beyond a clear elucidation of the events and reaches into the reasons and reckonings behind the deeds. Her density of thought and expression demands rapt attention. There is a fullness and often complexity in her syntax, yet it remains clear and sharp.

The new preface re-emphasizes her desire for a complete explanation of the facts to warn the public of the dire consequences that traitors can produce. Her exploring and questioning mind, at 90, is still alert to the many important but withheld factors. "Our defeat, his triumph, is on the enemy's files; so why not publish and be damned?", she says about

Blunt. Her staunch and reprobating account from Joyce to the Profumo Affair (through to the secret dialogue to the secret diplomats) concludes: "It's a losing game." But, unlike Macbeth we cannot hope that "treason has done his worst" for the game goes on.

Geordie Greig

**The Shooting Party**, by Isabel Colegate (Penguin, £1.25)

The shooting party of the title takes place in 1913, that period before the First World War that later generations see as the halcyon days of this century. Whether life was really so ordered and tranquil one may doubt, but certainly the pace was different, and it is that lost sense of space and time that distinguishes this excellent novel. The action takes up relatively little of the book, and so there is time to explore a wider range of characters, rich and poor, old and young, on the brink of a new world no one dreams of. There is time to absorb the long-established relationships that bind this society together, and time to observe the development of new ones overshadowed for us by August 1914. This time never drags, because Isabel Colegate has so sharp an eye for the telling detail that every description and conversation adds to the feeling of leisurely intimacy. Only with the socialist discipline of "the simple life" does she come perilously close to parody. There is also suspense and romance, for this is not a melancholy book; but its theme is the end of an era, and the glow that warms it is from a setting sun.

Isabel Raphael

**Possessed**, a Gothic Novel, by Witold Gombrowicz (Marion Boyars, £4.50)

The work (novels, stories, plays) of Witold Gombrowicz has been likened—in *Le Monde*—to a rocket launched from the property of a pre-war Polish gentleman: certainly an apt image for *Possessed*, in which his existentialist preoccupations glint through a richly Gothic plot and setting, complete with haunted castle, mad prince with sinister secret, dark pine forests and quaking bog, and a yellow-tinted towel writhing sinistfully on a peg in the Old Kitchen. What does it all mean? Why do the young tennis coach and the seductive daughter of crumbling Polish gentrify feel they share the same identity? Why do they seem alternately so evil and so attractive? Gombrowicz, who died in exile in 1969, gives us little chance to ponder as he rushes us at immensely enjoyable speed from Mysłotz castle to seedy pick-up joints in Warsaw and back. But the questions, more teasingly woven into such major works as his novels *Ferdynand and Cosmos*, and his play *Princess Iwona*, echo through this brilliantly crafted romp, admirably translated by J. A. Underwood from a French version of the Polish original.

Roger Berthoud

Birtwistle's fascination with classical Greek drama, evident in the National Theatre's *Orestes* and his forthcoming *Orpheus* opera, was recalled in his *Tragedia* of 1965, a study in the choral forms of Greek tragedy, soon to reach fruition in the English opera, *Punch and Judy*. *Tragedia* remains among his most durably impressive pieces, hard and determined, yet poetically given such an assured, affectionately moulded reading as Howarth obtained.

The Sinfonietta revived Birtwistle's tenth anniversary offering to them, *Carmen Arcadie mechanicae* perpe-

trum, a marvellous piece of musical clockwork mechanism which does not sound mechanical at all, but simply a virtuous study in stasis and movement, followed by a more flexible enterprise on the same lines, *Pulse Sampler* for oboe solo, an amazing, alluring performance by Melinda Maxwell, with Antony Pay as her conductor-adviser on the claves.

Birtwistle as yet promises no such jury dramas. The president is Joan Fontaine, once the most ethereal and exquisite of Hollywood's stars. It is

## Cinema: Berlin Festival

## Trial by jury regaining favour



"The Witness" — satirical comedy to rank with "Schweik"

## Concerts

## Postwar musical climates

## Sinfonietta/Howarth

**Queen Elizabeth Hall**

"The Manchester School", the London Sinfonietta calls its current series of concerts. Even then there was no confusing Birtwistle's music with Goehr's, or Maxwell Davies's (nor with that of John Ogdon or Elgar Howarth, also of their group).

The distinctions have grown ever since: they were never a "school" any more than Les Six, or the Frankfurt Gang, or the Kuchka. What those boys from the Royal Manchester College of Music did, separately and collectively, was to bring British music, quite naturally, into the post-war climate typified by the Darmstadt summer school in Germany.

In Tuesday night's concert, Harrison Birtwistle had the first half to himself. Goehr and Davies contributing a work each to the second half. The gulf between the three composers seemed obvious, but not very wide. They all still write music for practical performance, though they are lucky to have such virtuoso, sensitive exponents as the Sinfonietta conducted by their fellow alumnus Howarth.

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Alexander Goehr's *Concerto for Eleven* is more obviously entertaining by intention, with a warm-hearted homage to the inter-war Stravinsky, common to their generation.

A *Mirror of Whiting* Light, which Maxwell Davies composed for London Sinfonietta, came last, fortunately, because after such a display of musical cinema one could not bear to hear anything else. Neither Birtwistle nor Goehr has 'hymned' natural seascape or landscape with such passionate precision, nor such scrupulous euphony of means—though Davies's two symphonies have elaborated on similar topics, they cannot surpass this extraordinary vision.

William Mann

## LPO/Svetlanov

## Festival Hall

It is some years since Yevgeny Svetlanov last appeared in the London Philharmonic Orchestra, and he did so on Tuesday by agreement with the LSO, with whom he is presently associated as a replacement for Eugene Jochum. He is also taking charge of the London Philharmonic's concerts at Croydon next Saturday and Ipswich on Sunday, when other audiences will no doubt find, as we did, that he has built an effective rapport with the players.

Having been less than happy about Mr Svetlanov's way with Wagner a couple of

seasons ago, I was agreeably surprised that his choice of Elgar's *Enigma Variations* this time yielded a generally more attractive impression. It is always fascinating to find what somebody, not of the English tradition, will make of these character portraits in music, and the Soviet visitor began with the evident understanding that they are all about friendship.

He presented them like the

musical equivalent of a conversation-piece in painting, moving the focus from one to the next with clarity of outline and occasional sharp detail beneath something that stolid surface.

The introduction was heavy and several variations moved more slowly than seemed customary, but although the light-footed "Dorabella" was of their number, she proved to have the pulse that Elgar marked, and "Numrod" and the finale were well judged.

When he moved to Brahms after the interval, the conductor first of all underplayed the conventionally autumnal associations of the fourth symphony by invigorating the spirit of the opening movement, to which the orchestra responded with warmth of phrasing and tonal richness. Then he made much of the different pulls of tonality on the Andante in a way that made familiar music begin to seem almost unpredictable, thereby adding to its charm.

Sentiment was firmly dis-

placed throughout, not least in the solid passacaglia foundation of the symphony's finale, in which the first entry of the trombones acquired hieratic splendour and the end of the symphony was severely forthright. The overture to Rossini's *William Tell* at the start of the programme was also rescued from its extravagance of spirit, and sent on its way with heartfelt affection from Alexander Cameron's eloquent principal cello.

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Four voices from the West: Maurice Couve de Murville, former French Prime Minister, emphasises the need for Europe to share in its own defence

## We need the Americans, but we are adults too

**Paris**  
Is the Atlantic Alliance ailing? Is it in danger of breaking apart, even of ceasing to exist? In the United States is there not talk of abandoning this none-too-reliable ally which is Europe? In other words, is the western world threatened with a serious erosion of strength in the face of a Soviet Union which is said to be becoming stronger, more confident each day, and against which the democracies' spirit of resistance weakens to the point where it tends to disappear altogether?

With only a little exaggeration, is this not the feeling abroad in the United States, while Europe seems uncertain, divided, practically or the point of surrender?

That the alliance is in a state of crisis is something which I have been hearing throughout the 30 years of its existence. One needs only to recall the "United States go home" of the French left in the early days, the panic created among Europeans by America's total involvement in the Vietnam war, the shock provoked among some people by Kennedy's reaction to the Cuban crisis, the near-conflict of 1973 over the stopover in Europe of American aircraft sent to the aid of Israel.

One needs only to recall the withdrawal from Nato decided by de Gaulle, and the dismissal of American forces from French territory, along with the unqualified condemnation of it pronounced at the time by the allies; the scandal caused by the decision of Willy Brandt in 1970 to go ahead with the Ostpolitik without consulting, or even warning, Washington.

And finally, quite recently, there were the massive demonstrations against nuclear weapons and, in a sense, against the United States, in a number of countries of Northern Europe, starting with West Germany.

If I look far back into the past, the reason is that the Atlantic Alliance was born and has always existed in a state of ambiguity.

The original ambiguity was the nature of the American commitment, and conse-



quently the extent of the security guarantees given by the stronger to the weaker.

In 1949 America had nuclear weapons. No country, including the Soviet Union, could have stood up to it. And yet America did not agree to any unconditional commitment: in the event of a threat of war, there would be consultations, and then one would see.

Subsequently, Russia acquired nuclear weapons and became a formidable opponent. The United States then simply revised its strategic doctrine and switched from massive retaliation to a graduated response.

The second ambiguity arose from the respective actions of the United States and its allies in about 1950. The first was at the peak of its political and economic powers; the second was just emerging from a terrible war waged on their territory.

At the end of the war, the former decided, ordered, and paid. There was no question of discussion. Little by little, the United States might have behaved a little less as the boss, agreed to discuss and even to take into account the standpoint of its allies.

That is certainly what happened in economic matters, especially after the great dollar crisis, as a matter of course, or rather because of the balance of power. That did not happen in any way in the political, and therefore in the military field. And here is one of the deeper causes of the present crisis. Add to this the fact that American military protection has not maintained 100 per cent credibility for the past 20 years.

This underestimation, not to speak of disdain of the one by the other is summed up strikingly in a statement made in 1974 by Henry Kissinger and often quoted, according to which the United States is concerned

Anti-nuclear demonstration in West Germany result party from the fact that the Germans have no national nuclear arsenal and can therefore consider only with misgiving an American arsenal the decision on the use of which is out of their hands and which does not even afford them a guarantee of absolute security.

It is no coincidence that France is the only western country not to indulge in the same errors, because it has non-integrated nuclear weapons of its own, however modest, and has thus recovered a sense of responsibility for its own defence. This also explains why France is willing to make budgetary sacrifices for this defence which the others obstinately refuse, in spite of the injunctions of Nato.

Such being the overall picture, what should one think of the present state of the Atlantic alliance and of its future? However paradoxical it may seem after the thoughts I have just expressed, and whatever present controversies and agitation, I have no hesitation in saying that this future is not in question.

In short, the Atlantic alliance remains, in the present state of the world, the irreplaceable foundation of a general equilibrium failing which peace would be immediately in danger. Even in Europe, it achieves a balance between Eastern Europe dominated by the Soviet military giant and Western Europe which, without the tutelage shadow of the American military giant, would be instantly submerged. So much for the European point of view.

The American standpoint is broader. Russians and Americans confront one another in the world at large, in the most cautious possible manner, and almost always through other countries. They do so in a general state of relative equilibrium. If, in a key area, one or the other of these giants came to predominate, the other would almost immediately be threatened everywhere. That is the case in Western Europe, more than in any other area, including the Near and Middle East, because the only real sources of econ-



omic, technological and therefore military power in the world are there.

The fundamental interests of the two parties to the alliance the American and the European, coincide and that is why I believe this association will last forever. When there is no choice, the decision is a foregone conclusion.

The proof is that, outside certain inopportune demonstrations, in Congress at Washington, or in the streets in West Germany or elsewhere, no government indulges in an ill-considered act. The case of the United States is characteristic. Over and beyond the present confusion of voices, the daily

struggles against bad European allies over and beyond Russia and the Soviet-American negotiations proceed quietly in Geneva. And will not be broken off. On what basis? Precisely on Europe and on the means of restoring a certain balance between the theatre weapons of the one and the other. Would this be the case if there were not Atlantic alliance?

That said, it would be preferable not to continue to exaggerate. For instance, on the European side, one could admit that, even if the Americans do not provide — and cannot provide — an absolute security guarantee, one is compelled to accept the nuclear weapons which

are on offer, failing the possibility of having any of one's own.

One should also become aware of national responsibilities for defence, if only as an inevitable consequence of a rediscovered awareness in matters of foreign policy.

On the American side, it

would be desirable to agree to treat the Europeans as adults, really to consult them to try to reach agreement with them when the matter is important, and especially to cease presenting them always with a fair account. One dreams also of a real American foreign policy which takes reality into account and agrees to look at real problems without confining itself to the over simple method of making the Russians the scapegoats for all the ills of the world. But this would imply that American leaders were not systematically obsessed by domestic political considerations.

I know full well that here I enter into the world of dreams, but dreams not allowed when what is involved is one's own country, one's friends, and the peace of the world?

The author was French Foreign Minister from 1958 to 1968 and Prime Minister 1968-69.

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Tomorrow: James Callaghan

Ronald Butt

## Why sex is a hot topic for the SDP

Mrs Shirley Williams has been a statutory political woman for much of her life in politics, so I suppose it is only natural that she should now wish not only to translate this benefit to her sex into the arrangements of her new party, but to expand it into something grander.

For more years than I can remember, Mrs Williams's position in the Labour Party was secured by her annual election to the National Executive Committee by the Women's Section.

Last weekend, she was in the forefront of a battle at the Social Democrats' constitutional convention to give women not merely a few guaranteed places (elected by other women) on the Council for Labour Democracy but to reserve for women half the places on what is to be the highest policy-making body of the new party.

In this enterprise, Mrs Williams was promoting the general cause, ingeniously supported by Ms Polly Toynbee, a member of the Women's Page of *The Guardian*, which as well as being one of the funniest features in journalism today offers a remarkable insight into the priorities of the feminists who dominate it.

Their theory is, of course, that men and women should be "equal" in career terms everywhere, and that there should be no occupations or circumstances that are held to be more appropriate to one sex than the other.

Yet in practice, most of them have shown comparatively little interest in, let us say, foreign, diplomatic, economic, local government, defence or political journalism. If they had (and, if they possessed suitable flair and ability) they could have made their way in these fields as a number of distinguished women journalists have done, who would not waste their time with feminism.

But they have preferred (and it is not a kind of inverted sexism) women's journalism. What agitates them day by day are women's equality, sexual problems, liberal abortion, the permissive society, divorce and the rights of the lesbian mother. Men are stereotyped (to borrow from their vocabulary) into the types of suppressed rapist or the genteel soul conditioned by society to a toughness that hides a natural disposition to weep and wash up.

The spirit of *Guardian* Woman is now active in the upper reaches of the SDP but down in the broad plain where the new party meanders among the electorate, things are fortunately different. The convention, for instance, defeated a weird statement, proposed by the steering committee and defended in a speech by Ms Toynbee, to the effect that the party would have regard for the individual regardless of "sexual orientation".

What "orientation" means is anyone's guess. Ms Toynbee invited the convention to see it as evidence of the party's commitment to the fair treatment of minorities of all kinds, naming homosexuals and persecuted lesbian mothers. Well, to mention the disagreeable truth, there are other sorts of "orientation" as well, including the rapist's and the paedophile's and a few more I shan't mention. Fortunately, the Social Democrats escaped a commitment to be concerned for all of these by the good sense of men and women voting on the floor. I do not suppose that this was much liked back at headquarters. "Why do men so desperately need to be included in everything?" asked a pained article in *The Guardian* recently. The egalitarian's vision was well-con-

ceived, but the SDP's patchwork of fact and fiction is adapted from Heinrich von Kleist's classic German tale, *Michael Kohlhaas*, who is required to produce a pass at a spurious toll-gate, leaves two horses as surely and returns to find they have been wilfully mistreated, parallels that of Doctorow's Coalhouse Walker, a ragtime pianist required to produce a pass on a private toll road, who leaves his Model T Ford, and returns to find it deliberately damaged.

While congratulating Councilor Allan Brane of Birkenhead on detecting that which reviewers missed, PHS should make it clear that Doctorow's debt is not unacknowledged. Apart from the similarity in the characters' names, Doctorow did mention Heinrich von Kleist as a writer whom he was much attracted when PHS interviewed him in 1976.

**Never on a hotline**  
Melina Mercouri, the actress who is now Greek Minister of Culture, has told the foreign archaeological schools licensed to excavate in Greece that they must report finds to her ministry's directorate of antiquities, not to correspondents of foreign newspapers.

In general the schools always have reported their finds to the ministry, but since the civil servants usually sat on the news, the schools had to turn to the newspapers directly in order to keep up interest at home, where the money for the digs is raised.

**Novel spot**  
Six years ago E. L. Doctorow's novel *Ragtime* was received with raves, or at worst lengthy reviews. Something similar is happening now with Milos Forman's film of the book.

But it has taken a Liberal county councillor from Merse-

## Telling tales out of school

and in favour of controls to prevent snooping by outside agencies, teachers and education authorities have given only cursory consideration to the issues involved.

Unlike doctors and social workers they have no code of practice and, with some exceptions, remain remarkably complacent about the possibly devastating effect of what they write down and to whom they pass it on.

There are some well-documented examples of information in records preventing students from getting a job or gaining entry to the institution of their choice because the information is inaccurate or highly tendentious. One concerned a graduate rejected from 90 jobs because his head of department had been telling employers that he had been depressed and had to have treatment. This was not true and the young man eventually won an apology.

Another case involved a girl from the Home Counties — the daughter of a headteacher who was unhappy at her state primary school. She was not getting on with her teacher, could not sleep and was refusing to go to school.

Although the climate of opinion is changing in favour of people being given access to their own personal files

live in the waking fear that Cyril might have been carefully logging their intimacies and indiscretions, like some latter-day Phrynes.

They can relax. Connolly was essentially a fragmentary writer, and the volume which David Pryce-Jones is preparing for publication was his notebook through two decades. It was discovered last summer by Connolly's widow, Deirdre, among family photograph albums which, with their leather binding and clasp, it much resembled.

"It is," says Pryce-Jones, "one man's reading of himself, occasional temperature readings of his own state of mind, sometimes an account of what a year was really like from his own point of view. There are also extended passages of description and reminiscence and a one-act play-plotter about bathing with George Bernard Shaw which is not at all complimentary about Shaw."

**Unfound fears**

Taking pity on Cyril Connolly's former wives, and lovers of both sexes — several of whom have already been on the phone — PHS feels obliged to emphasize that the journal whose existence was disclosed in this column on Tuesday was not a diary in any conventional sense of the word. How could they think it would be?

**Hoofed it**

Until recently all that Florida's millionaire governor Robert Graham offered local ranchers suffering from a spate of cattle rustling was a glass of scotch and a sympathetic ear. Last week the thieves went too far. Graham's own hatters started disappearing.

The following night, shortly before dawn, four men were caught attempting to stampede

On the advice of an educational psychologist she was transferred to a private school where she began to do very well. After three years her father asked if she could go to the local grammar school but she was turned down on the basis of records kept when she was in the state system. Her father was told the documents were "victorious".

It should not really be necessary to resort to such examples to persuade people of the importance of individuals being able to check their personal files. The argument should be based on a mixture of pragmatism and principle — that records will thereby be more accurate and that people should be able to exercise a democratic right to check information which is collected on them and which they often volunteer.

This applies to all records, whether on computer or not and whether they concern education, health, credit rating or criminal records.

A growing number of countries now give their citizens the right to see their records, kept by the government or by private companies. Most European coun-

tries also have quite stringent controls protecting information kept on people on computer from the spying eyes of outsiders. Yet Britain has done nothing about what has become known as "data protection" which Ministers public was treated to a series of articles in *The Sun* which showed how easy it was to find out the most intimate details of an MP.

This total lack of regulation means that Britain is in breach of a Council of Europe convention on data protection which ministers signed last year. A White Paper is due out in the next few weeks with the intention of putting that right but whether it will meet the requirements of the convention is another matter.

From the leaks to date the Government looks as though it will be proposing regulation through voluntary codes of practice. A statutory right for people to see what is in their files will almost certainly not be proposed despite the fact that a government-appointed committee recommended in 1978 that parents should be allowed access to almost all school records "particularly

where it is factual or about the home and family circumstances, if for no other reason than to ensure accuracy".

This committee on data protection, chaired by Sir Norman Lindop, gave its seal of approval to the Buckley Amendment, the law in the United States which gives parents and students over the age of 18 the right to inspect and correct school or college records.

Education Ministers and teachers' organizations have remained consistently opposed to opening up school records though some local education authorities have sensibly reacted to the changing climate and have announced that parents will be able to see their children's files.

No education authority actually instructs headteachers to give parents access. Most leave it to headteachers' discretion, some have encouraged the development of a two-tier system under which some records are open and the rest remain secret and no authority has been prepared to take on the other professionals — such as educational psychologists

and doctors — who insist that records should not be seen by clients.

It is this well-established tradition of medical confidentiality with its Hippocratic Oath enjoining doctors to keep "secret" which teachers draw for their own position.

Most teachers see keeping secret records as part of professionalism, concerned with the transmission of information between professionals.

The National Union of Teachers remains opposed to parental access to records on schoolchildren though it is strongly in favour of teachers having the right to see files kept on them.

Confidential reports can be made by a chief education officer or an HMI (Her Majesty's Inspector) about which the teacher knows nothing, but which can affect his chances of attaining promotion or obtaining another teaching post", says the National Union of Teachers. Precisely — and the same thing can happen to children too.

**Lucy Hodges**  
Lucy Hodges is the author of *Out in the Open? The School Records Debate* published today by Writers and Readers Publishing Cooperative in association with Chameleon, £2.50 paper-back.

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Alredy shoes from China and elsewhere in the far east, excite a few complaints as those made in Britain. The imports which raise blistering comments are most likely to come from Brazil, Spain and Portugal.

Moreover, PHS can reveal that the people with biggest feet in Britain live in Luton, Plymouth and Woolwich. Those with the smallest, inexplicably, come from Aberdeen, Glasgow and Pontypool. Yet everywhere feet are getting bigger. In 1965 average sizes were seven for men and four for women. Now they are 8½ and 5½ respectively, and Timpson estimates we will reach 10 for men and seven for women by 2030.

**The second tart**  
Did you know there were two Bakewell tarts? Helen Peacocke and Danny Stevenson, two senior lecturers at Oxford Polytechnic, have newly researched such vital matters as Eccles cakes, gingerbread men, hot cross buns and the staples of the English tea.

The second Bakewell tart, PHS believes, must rank as their major discovery. Instead of almond cake mixture in short crust pastry, it is made from eggs, melted butter and a lavish topping of crystallized fruits, resembling, they say, a medieval flaton.

Flaton is low Latin for "open tart". During Lent Flaton underwent a metamorphosis when milk of almonds, blanched almonds and sugar water were substituted for milk and eggs.

Hence the dreary Bakewell tart of today. But it has the fast growing share of the British shoe market, to which we have all become accustomed.

**Novel spot**  
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Something similar is happening now with Milos Forman's film of the book.

But it has taken a Liberal county councillor from Merse-

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P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## MR MUGABE CRACKS THE WHIP

It is hardly surprising that Mr Mugabe should have found it necessary to dismiss Mr Nkomo from his Government. The finding of a huge cache of buried arms — enough missiles, mortars, machine guns, rifles and ammunition to equip a brigade — on property controlled by Mr Nkomo's Patriotic Front was provocative enough. The behaviour of Mr Nkomo himself was unhelpful; he has denied plotting against the Government but offered no explanation for the presence of the arms or cooperation to the security forces searching for them. The law will take its course, Mr Mugabe said. The unresolved but important question is to what degree Mr Nkomo is the unchallenged leader of the Ndebele people and whether this presages conflict between the Ndebele and the majority Shona ranged behind Mr Mugabe.

Apart from the threat of tribal war, Mr Mugabe faces the crucial test of whether his Government can succeed in keeping Zimbabwe prosperous. He has been handicapped by the massive outflow of skilled whites; this, however, was to some degree inevitable and can be overcome. (The November figures were down.) He has also offended orthodox economic theory by introducing an unjustifiably high minimum wage and by doctrinaire interference with the large-scale farming that paid such big dividends when Zimbabwe was Rhodesia. Exports are down but a huge maize harvest this year should allow Mr Mugabe some leeway.

The continued detention — and alleged mistreatment — of a white Member of Parliament, Mr Wally Stuttaford, together with more than ten other whites has aroused disquiet, but apart from that Mr Mugabe has demonstrated a greater respect for due process and the rule of law than most other black

governments — and certainly more than Mr Ian Smith's regime. The fact that he did not interfere when one of his Ministers was charged with shooting a white farmer gained him early credit.

His undisguised Marxism arouses concern in some quarters. However, he has shown a degree of pragmatism and, for all his strongly anti-apartheid speeches to the Organization of African Unity and elsewhere, a recognition of his country's economic bondage to South Africa. The Pretoria Government rubbed this in by refusing cooperation at the beginning, but there is now a degree of working together.

Another controversial matter is his oft-expressed desire for a one-party state. On this he told *The Times* in an interview a few weeks ago that it was not a matter to be rushed into; that all shades of opinion needed to be sheltered under the one umbrella; and that opportunities needed to be given for the expression of different viewpoints. These admirable sentiments and the general African bias against organized party political opposition, do not still fears about the dangers of one-party rule leading to tyranny.

Certainly, a single party which excluded so important a section of the population as the Ndebele would be unacceptable. The way in which Mr Mugabe overcomes the divisiveness of Zimbabwean society — made dramatically apparent by recent events — will be the final measure of the success of his government.

## THE GOOD FORM OF PLAIN WORDS

The question of administrative forms does not normally inflame the imagination of academic or journalist commentators. They are however a crucial instrument in government's relations with the governed. A good form enables information of wide application to be conveyed more accurately, more concisely and more cheaply than any other means. Some two thousand million forms and leaflets gush forth from Whitehall each year, 36 for every man, woman and child in the kingdom. Grants, benefits, taxes, and information on a myriad aspects of government activity are transmitted to and from the citizen in this way. To the average Briton the central government manifests itself not as devoted individual civil servants but more often as this ocean of paper. It is therefore extremely important that the paper face of government be acceptable.

The White Paper on Administrative Forms in Government issued yesterday sets out the results of a survey of the flow of forms from Whitehall and suggests mechanisms to control it and make it more effective. Techniques for monitoring costs, design and drafting are to be established both within departments and centrally through the new Management and Personnel Office — the administrative rump of the former Civil Service Department which here makes an encouraging public bow.

The scope for financial savings is striking. It is estimated that the production cost alone is at least £200 million a year, and the staff costs in processing them run to many times that. It is

difficult, and depressing, to try to assess the community cost in filling in forms; but those from the DHSS are assessed at over £200 million a year, so the total must run above a billion. Clearly bad and unnecessary forms waste a great deal of money and savings of a few per cent in efficiency are well worth having (equalling and potentially obviating some of the more devastating cuts intended for higher education, for example).

More important than the particular economies are the administrative principles behind the exercise. First is the commendable insistence that the needs of the consumer be elevated in the minds of the producer of forms. Too often hitherto they have been drafted in Whitehall with little consultation either with the local civil servants or with the customer public or even with the local civil servants who have to deal with costly confusions arising from impenetrable legalistic prose and sloppy lay-out. Apparently the officials themselves sometimes do not understand the forms they send out and errors of over 30 per cent, either by staff or public, are common. Henceforward we are promised more prior costing and pilot-testing of new forms, and senior civil servants will be encouraged to go out and consult the sharp end of government.

At the heart of this and the other related scrutinies of civil service operations initiated by Sir Derek Rayner since he entered government in 1979 is a theme which is both obvious and yet, compared to past British practice, revolutionary: that good government means good

administration, and that therefore efficient policy implementation is as important as policy formulation. Most of the present generation of top mandarins have advanced in a tradition which emphasizes skills at policy advice to ministers rather than administrative management. Indeed they must remain heavily concerned with policy formulation since that is what ministers want. But the private citizen or businessman, who pays heavily for his bureaucracy, also wants good administration. Permanent secretaries must now place increased emphasis on this, in their training programmes, in promotion criteria, and in themselves setting an example to line management.

There are already encouraging signs of change. Sir Derek has sensibly worked through the civil service rather than against it, using teams of civil servants to conduct the surveys behind this white paper. Some departments are already setting a good example: notably the excellently led Department of Health and Social Security and even the oft maligned Inland Revenue and Customs and Excise. A remarkable opportunity to advance this cause in fact lies ahead of the Prime Minister and the Minister for the Civil Service, Baroness Young, who have so far given Sir Derek worthy support. Several permanent secretaries retire soon. Mrs Thatcher should make it clear that in filling these vacancies, excellence in administering citizens and civil servants will be as important a qualification as skill in manipulating ministers. Good government should be good for all of us.

## Slaughter of animals

From Dr Sydney Torrance  
Sir, I wish to reply to certain aspects of the recent report (February 11) by Mr John Young, your Agricultural Correspondent, in which he deals with the slaughter of animals by religious methods.

Mr Young assumes that animals slaughtered without pre-stunning must suffer a period of pain. This is simply not true of animals killed by the method of *shechita*. The Shochet, who carries out the slaughter, is a man of deep religious sensibilities, who has received a very lengthy period of training, who has been approved by a rabbinical commission, and who under constant expert supervision. He uses specially designed knives sharpened to the highest possible degree to ensure that no pain is inflicted on the animal.

This method of slaughter produces a very rapid and substantial drop in blood pressure, which results in almost instantaneous unconsciousness, death then rapidly supervening. A large number of independent and unbiased scientific observers, including such eminent physiologists as Lord Horder, Sir C. A. Lovett Evans and Leonard Hill, as well as Professor Harold Burrow, Emeritus Professor of Veterinary Medicine, and many others, have stated categorically

that *shechita* is certainly no less humane than any other form of slaughter.

Kindness to animals is a basic principle of Jewish teaching and the Bible contains many injunctions to this effect. The act of *shechita* has been designed specifically to avoid pain.

In this respect it is apposite to add that many reports are available of failures in pre-stunning methods, thus producing extreme distress and pain to the unfortunate animals involved.

Let me say finally that the RSPCA, although openly antagonistic to *shechita*, has recently stated (*RSPCA Today*, autumn, 1981), "we have been unable to provide sufficient evidence of unnecessary suffering to prove that pain or excessive distress occurred between cutting the throat and loss of consciousness..."

Yours faithfully,  
SYDNEY TORRANCE,  
Chairman, Shochita Committee,  
The Board of Deputies of British  
Jews,  
Woburn House,  
Upper Woburn Place, WC1.

## Ethnic schooling

From Mr Michael Adams  
Sir, Councillor Hilary Benn (February 12) based his letter on

one false and questionable assumption. The false assumption is that a child's education begins when his parents first send him to school, the function of the school being to educate him. This questionable assumption is that it is desirable that local education authorities should have a monopoly in the business of contributing schools to the national schools system.

In fact, of course, education begins at birth and it is those who surround and influence the child in his earliest years who control the extent to which he either coheres with the general community or stands off from it. Since it is the all too common experience of those who work in schools that the values presented to the child by the parents may not agree with the values the school tries to present and that, where the two conflict, it is the parental values which usually prevail, who not give the parents as wide a choice as possible of schools for their children?

The proposition that it is not possible for a population containing elements of different ethnic origins to achieve integration unless all their children attend common schools is not only unproven but is contradicted by the history of the British nation.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL ADAMS,  
Hazelhurst  
Dymock,  
Gloucestershire.

## Passing judgment on El Salvador

From Mrs Katherine Thwaites

Sir, You do not give, nor is it easy to see, any hard evidence to support either your assumption (leading article, February 8) that Marxist guerrillas would be willing to "negotiate" for anything less than a complete take over in El Salvador or that it is unquestionably the official regime which is responsible for the "cold-blooded killing of thousands of people" in that country.

His undisguised Marxism arouses concern in some quarters. However, he has shown a degree of pragmatism and, for all his strongly anti-apartheid speeches to the Organization of African Unity and elsewhere, a recognition of his country's economic bondage to South Africa. The Pretoria Government rubbed this in by refusing cooperation at the beginning, but there is now a degree of working together.

Apart from the use of violence, which is being stepped up with increasing savagery, your article makes clear, the only way to bring pressure to bear on a democratic administration such as exists in Washington is through the manipulation of public opinion. And so we should not be surprised to find, indeed in the light of experience we should expect to see mounted, a massive propaganda campaign the purpose of which is to blacken the reputation of the regime in El

Salvador as totally to discredit anyone who comes to its aid.

Of course it would be foolish to discount the probability that the Salvadoran Government's hands are anything but clean and consequently that enemy propaganda may have plenty to gain, but it is even more foolish to assume that the greater evil with which that government has to contend. To concentrate one-sidedly on the misdeeds of the regime in El Salvador is to behave like the onlooker who, not content with excusing himself from defending a man who is violently attacked in the street on the ground that the victim allegedly beats his wife on Saturday nights, goes on to hurl abuse at the unfortunate fellow because he hits back at his assailant below the belt.

Constant emphasis on the undoubted shortcomings of "right-wing" governments distractingly struggle to establish law and order in the teeth of subversion and violence as effective.

1. That a Cairo Conservation Agency should be established which would have the authority to carry out a programme of conservation and reconstruction with funds subscribed by the Government and international agencies.

2. That there would be an immediate five-year moratorium on all commercial building or demolition in the medieval area of the city.

3. That no reinforced concrete or

Portland cement would be used in any restoration or reconstruction work undertaken within the area of "historic Cairo" without the specific approval of the conservation agency.

Yours faithfully,

KATHARINE THWAITES,

Milnthorpe,

Winchester,

Hampshire.

February 9.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Preserving Cairo's Old City

From the Chairman of the World of Islam Festival Trust, and others

Sir, In December, 1980, a conference was called by the Egyptian authorities to discuss proposals submitted in a report by Unesco in the presence of a number of international scholars and representatives of archaeological and architectural organisations. The conference requirement arose out of the inclusion of "historic Cairo" in Unesco's World Heritage List as a result of the new Minister of State for Culture, H. E. Mohamed Abdel Hamid Kadwan, and the new head of the antiquities organisation, Dr. Mohamed Kadry. It is anticipated that these measures will be taken both constructive in themselves and calculated to encourage international support.

The Old City of Cairo contains the most important concentration of Islamic architecture anywhere in the world. Current neglect is leading to an ever more rapid erosion of these monuments through both natural and commercial pressures. It was recognition of the magnitude of the problems facing the authorities in Egypt which led to their requesting international assistance and cooperation in preserving "historic Cairo".

The signatories to this letter, who were present as guests of the Egyptian authorities at the 1980 conference, ask the favour of your support in drawing attention to the critical and urgent need for international participation in preserving a cultural heritage of the highest importance.

Yours faithfully,

HAROLD BEELEY,  
BERNARD FEILDEN,  
MICHAEL ROGERS,  
ALISTAIR DUNCAN,  
World of Islam Festival Trust,

33 Thurlow Place, SW7.  
February 17.

## Aid to Somalia

From Lord Chirnside and Lord Young of Dartington

Sir, *The Times* is again in peril, and it is time for its readers to express their loyalty and their concern that the traditional character, editorial independence and integrity be maintained.

The closure of *The Times*, even for a short period, would represent a loss to the country of an institution of irreparable value.

The future of a newspaper that depends so much on its readers cannot be left solely to proprietors and trades unions. The readers must have a voice. We are therefore calling for support for a body called Readers of *The Times*. Would anyone interested in saving *The Times* write to us at the address below?

Yours, etc.,  
CHITNIS,  
YOUNG OF DARTINGTON,  
9 Poland Street, W1.  
February 16.

## Gen Percival's shorts

From Major-General Sir Cecil Smith  
Sir, It was surely unnecessary for Mr Anthony Kemp (article, February 15) to make derogatory remarks about General Percival's shorts.

From the photograph these garments seem to be the same length as those of other officers parading with him, and are in fact clearly of the regulation length of shorts worn by the British Army at this period.

General Percival suffered sufficiently as the result of being of G.O.C. in C. at the time of the surrender of Singapore without his dress becoming, after his death, the subject of ill-informed criticism.

Many of us who have campaigned for a number of years to reduce the lead in petrol welcomed this Government's initiative. We would, of course, like to go further, but we must bear in mind the problems of our car industry. Along with others I will keep a watch on progress.

Yours faithfully,  
TONY DURANT,  
House of Commons.

the end of the decade and it would take at least another 10 years for new cars capable of using lead-free petrol gradually to displace older cars. During the run-down period, therefore, some extra 80,000 tonnes of lead emissions would pollute the atmosphere.

Sir Henry Yellowlees, in his letter, advised "that action should now be taken to reduce markedly the lead content of petrol in use in the United Kingdom." And that is what the Government has done.

Many of us who have campaigned for a number of years to reduce the lead in petrol welcomed this Government's initiative. We would, of course, like to go further, but we must bear in mind the problems of our car industry. Along with others I will keep a watch on progress.

Yours faithfully,  
TONY DURANT,  
House of Commons.

Academic activity

From Dr A. T. Kuhn

Sir, I must vigorously repudiate Professor Marrs's imputation to me (in his "open letter" printed in *The Times*, on February 5) of the opinion that "most university lecturers are a bunch of layabouts". At no time have I ever suggested that all academics are a great disservice.

Setting the permitted lead content of petrol at 0.15 will reduce the annual emission level from about 7,000 tonnes to 2,400 tonnes: an immediate and dramatic cut in lead emission in the shortest possible time.

The letter of Sir Henry Yellowlees, to which you refer powerfully reinforced the case presented earlier to the Government by Professor Lawther's working party. This recommends that we should take steps to reduce people's exposure to lead in a number of areas, including water and paint as well as petrol. Far from covering up the evidence on petrol and ignoring the Government acted directly and speedily on it because of its deep concern at the trend of the scientific evidence, though further research was commissioned.

Setting the permitted lead content of petrol at 0.15 will reduce the annual emission level from about 7,000 tonnes to 2,400 tonnes: an immediate and dramatic cut in lead emission in the shortest possible time.

But if the lead-free route had been chosen, the necessary transition — both to design and produce lead-free engines and for the new cars — would inevitably have resulted in higher lead levels. In fact, it has been calculated that it could be 25 years before the cumulative benefit of the lead-free approach could match that achieved by the much earlier and universal reduction to 0.15. Although the United States introduced lead-free petrol in 1974, only half the cars are currently able to use it.

It is unlikely that lead-free petrol could come into use before

they receive a minimum wage from the store and the customers supplement this with a small tip.

It's an excellent system for all concerned. It provides much-needed employment, offers the customers a greatly appreciated service and solves the mysterious disappearance of baskets and trolleys. With the trolleys costing around £25 each it is arguable whether the Brazilian system would be more expensive to operate.

Yours faithfully,  
GERALDINE LACEY,  
As from: Rua Costa Rica,  
Jardim America,  
Sao Paulo, Brazil.

February 11.

## A regular carry on

From Mrs Geraldine Lacey

Sir, Since the British supermarkets are suffering considerable inconvenience and expense in fighting the basket and trolley shoplifters I wonder if they've considered adopting the system used in Brazil.

Virtually all the supermarkets here employ youngsters to carry the customers' goods from the check-out till to their cars or houses, if they live near by. The "carriers" use special trolleys for this purpose, thereby eliminating the need for any baskets or trolleys to leave the actual shop. They receive a minimum wage from the store and the customers supplement this with a small tip.

It's an excellent system for all concerned. It provides much-needed employment, offers the customers a greatly appreciated service and solves the mysterious disappearance of baskets and trolleys. With the trolleys costing around £25 each it is arguable whether the Brazilian system would be more expensive to operate.

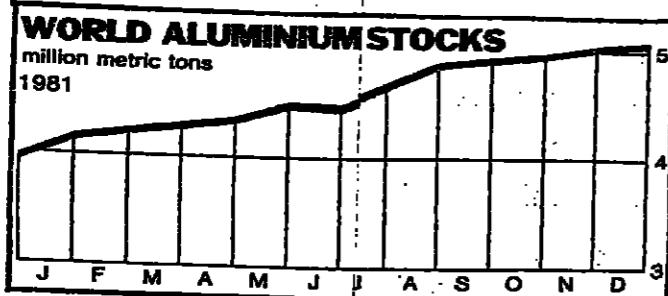
Yours faithfully,  
GERALDINE LACEY,  
As from: Rua Costa Rica,  
Jardim America,  
Sao Paulo, Brazil.

February 11.



## BUSINESS NEWS

## Global aluminium glut



World stocks of aluminium are continuing to rise in the face of a big slump in demand, one of the reasons behind the decision of British Aluminium to close its Invergordon plant in the Highlands. By the end of last year world stocks stood at 4,059,000 tonnes. Stocks of primary aluminium, which excludes scrap and finished goods, totalled 3,083,000 tonnes, a rise of over one million tonnes during the year.

## Commons inquiry into money

The House of Commons' powerful Treasury and Civil Service Committee has decided to carry out an inquiry into the "international monetary system". As part of this inquiry, MPs are expected to look at the way the currency market has functioned under the system of floating exchange rates; the adequacy of world reserves; the role of the International Monetary Fund; and Special Drawings Rights, the IMF's own form of money. The all-party committee, chaired by the Conservative MP Mr Edward du Cann, may also find themselves examining the European Monetary System.

## Receivers at Kitchen Queen

Kitchen Queen, the furniture group brought to the Stock Market by former stockbrokers Halliday Simpson just under three years ago and no longer publicly quoted, has gone into receivership. It will continue to trade while a buyer is sought. Kitchen Queen was sold to the Manchester businessman Mr Stephen Boler in June, 1980, for £2.1m.

## BPC 'back to profit'

The British Printing Corporation is now "out of the terminal ward and restored to profitability," according to a report sent yesterday to shareholders and staff by chairman and chief executive Mr Robert Maxwell.

He estimated a loss of about £4m in 1981. Some £14m has been spent on closures and 2,500 redundancies,

## Fair pay

Sir Leslie Smith, chairman of BOIC International, said at his company's annual general meeting yesterday that the £477,100 salary paid last year to chief executive Mr Richard Giordano was "appropriate and equitable."

• Directors of Jessel Trust have received a verbal offer for the company's gas-bearing property in New York State which would show a substantial profit.

## MARKET SUMMARY

## RHM shares sweetened

## LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 563.6 rose 6.4.  
FT Gilts 65.34 rose 0.51.  
FT All Share 324.97 rose 1.77.  
Bargains 18,133.

Ranks Howes McDougall rose 1p to 68p last night amid reports that it had placed a 10.5 per cent stake in British Sugar which it acquired in a tilt-for-the-day raid last November.

RHM was unavailable for comment but shares of British Sugar rose 10p to 405p as it soon became clear that the door was open for a further bid by S. & W. Beresford, which holds 40 per cent of British Sugar.

Ranks purchased its 6.3m British Sugar shares days after British Sugar had completed a similar day raid on Ranks netting 14.7 per cent of the shares for £27.6m to lend off any further advances from Beresford, 1p dearer at 127p.

Elsewhere, Inter City Investment Group, the East London rag trade company, had its share price leaping 19p to 37.7p after confirmation that the Liechtenstein registered group Mean Investment had picked up 2.4m shares or 25.74 per cent of the equity.

This led to speculation of a reverse takeover which caught the jobbers on the hop. The company after denied it had received any takeover approach.

Last year Inter City produced losses of nearly £500,000, but at this level of capitalization it is more than £5m. However, it was enough to focus attention on another member of the rag trade, Goodman Bros, which jumped 10p at 23p, after 27p, in sympathy. Once again the group denied any takeover talk and said it was unable to explain the strength of the share price.

Equities recovered some of

## COMMODITIES

• Dr Subroto, the Indonesian mining minister rejected Malaysian proposals to form a tin producers cartel, but left the door open for "collaboration" should the sixth International Tin Agreement (ITA) fail to get off the ground by the end of April.

A drop in Indonesian tin production proposed by Malaysia in an effort to influence the international market price was ruled out by Dr Subroto.

The EEC and Japan were urged to sign the sixth ITA before April 30, and the minister appealed to the United States to stop the release of its stockpiles as soon as possible.

On Malaysian cartel proposals Dr Subroto said "we found some problems which will require further discussion — Malaysia has submitted its suggestions and we will examine them one by one."

## TODAY

Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks (14th quarter provisional figures); United Kingdom banks' assets and liabilities and the money stock (mid-January); London dollar and sterling certificates of deposit (mid-January); capital spending by the manufacturing, distributive and service industries (4th quarter provisional).

Company results: half-yearly — William Ranson, Reliance Knitwear, Sime Darby Berhard, H Young Holdings, Consolidated Plantations Berhad; Maxis Adams and Gibbon, Channel Islands and International Investment, Goode Durrant and Murray Group, Metal Bulletin, Newbold and Burton, Tribune Investment, William Whitingham.

## OTHER EXCHANGES

Tokyo:Nikkei Dow Jones Average 7,644.39 down 41.53.  
Hongkong:Hang Seng Index 1233.46 up 2.84.

## CURRENCIES

• The dollar showed a small gain after the rise in United States prime rates. Sterling closed below \$1.64 for the day.

LONDON CLOSE

STERLING \$1.8555 up 40 points  
Index 91.7 up 0.1  
DM 4.3950  
F4F 11.1550  
DOLLAR Index 113.0 down 0.4  
DM 2.3982 up 47 pts.  
GOLD \$173.00 down \$2.50

## MONEY MARKETS

• Interest rates remained steady despite higher United States prime rates. The Bank bought £24m of bills having forecast a shortage of £50m.

Domestic rates:  
Base rates 14%  
3-month interbank 14%—14%  
Euro-currency rates:  
3-month dollar 16%—16%  
3-month DM 10%—10%  
3-month Fr. 15%—15%.

## US loan rates jump as Europe protests

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, Feb 17

As Belgium Prime Minister Mr Wilfried Martens, President of the EEC, complained to the White House that about high United States interest rates, key basis rates had the cost of money to the highest level since November.

Mr Martens, in Washington with Mr Leo Tindemans, the Belgian Foreign Minister, is conveying to President Reagan the concern of EEC countries that the estimated United States budget deficit of \$91,500m for 1983 will force up interest rates and block the modest recovery in European economies expected this year.

Wall Street has been as concerned as the Europeans that budget deficits will keep up the cost of money. Analysts said today that fears of a growth in the money supply and an increase in short-term demand pushed interest rates up across the board.

Chase Manhattan, the third biggest United States bank, led an increase in the prime rate, to which other rates are pegged to 17 per cent from 16.5 per cent, the highest since November. Other banks followed suit.

Mr James Buckley, an assistant secretary of state, is preparing to visit European capitals for talks on trade with the Soviet bloc.

He will discuss the provision of future financial

Mr Martens on his visit to Washington is not pushing

for any specific changes in United States economic policy, but he is stressing the worries in Europe that high interest rates would add to their own countries' problems.

The President's concerns about interest rates are reflected by his meeting with Mr Volcker, but he is unwilling to change any of the fundamentals of his budget strategy. Congress, however, is concerned to bring the deficit down and is looking at the 18 per cent increase in defence spending as its main target.

Discussions between the President and Mr Volcker were better carried on "outside the glare of public attention," Mr Larry Speakes, a White House spokesman said, explaining the reason for the delay in announcing their meeting.

He minimized any differences between the two during their discussions and said "we are generally preaching from the same pulpit on our approach to the economy."

• In London trading, the dollar closed slightly higher following the latest rise in prime rates. The United States currency, which had met light profit-taking earlier in the day, closed 47 points higher at DM 2.3982. The rise in prime rates had been largely discounted in the market.

## ACC fight to continue in Appeal Court

The legal wrangle in the takeover battle for Associated Communications Corporation is to continue, despite hints on Tuesday from three appeal judges that the proper arena was the City, not the courts.

After a one-day adjournment, Mr Richard Sykes, QC, told the Court of Appeal yesterday that the directors of ACC and Mr Robert Holmes a Court, the Australian entrepreneur, had concluded their position "carefully", but wished the case to continue.

In the appeal, Mr Gerald Rouson's Heron International, which has made a £46m offer for ACC, and a number of other shareholders, are challenging a High Court judge's refusal to grant injunctions blocking acceptance of an earlier £36m bid by Mr Holmes a Court's Bell group.

At the weekend, Mr Holmes a Court announced that he would be prepared to match Heron's offer. Heron then replied by saying that it would raise its own bid. The hearing continued.

## EEC lends £26m to North

From Peter Norman, Brussels, Feb 17

The European investment bank (EIB) has granted loans worth £26m to help finance a mini computer factory near Leeds and sewerage, and water supply schemes in the North of England.

The EIB, which is the European Community's bank for long term finance, is lending £6.1m to Systime at 11.5 per cent for eight years to help it construct a new factory to build micro-processor-based computer systems. The factory which will be on the southern outskirts of Leeds will create 450 jobs, while Systime's expansion is expected to generate 350 jobs in the company's offices elsewhere.

The remaining £19.9m will go to the National Water Council to help finance water supply and sewerage schemes in Merseyside, Greater Manchester, Kendal in the lake district, South Yorkshire and Humberside.

The projects are aimed at improving conditions for industrial and other development in the area, including the reduction of sea pollution at the east coast tourist resort of Bridlington.

It is a partner in the gas discovery at Haffleet, near Doncaster, Yorkshire, where Texan firefighters had to be called at Christmas to deal with gas explosion.

The significance of the deal is that it is the first time since onshore oil exploration started to pick up sharply three years ago that Esso has become involved. The company said last night that it was attracted by the low exploration and production costs of onshore activity, high tax regime was discouraging new activity.

British motor manufacturers now face an investigation by the European Community over attempts to limit personal imports of cheaper new cars from the Continent.

EEC fair trading inspectors

visited the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders headquarters in London earlier this month. They

were "perfectly amicable" the SMMT said.

## Car men face EEC price inquiry

British motor manufacturers examined a large number of papers about the working of the SMMT and the structure of the British car market.

A week later the inspectors visited British Leyland offices in London and Birmingham and took copies of documents they had previously requested. Both visits were "perfectly amicable" the SMMT said.

Controversy continued yesterday over the decision by P. & O. to place an £80m cruise liner contract with a Finnish shipyard.

Amid storm of protests from shipbuilding union leaders and Opposition MPs, British Shipbuilders admitted that it was not surprised to have lost the contract. Mr Robert Atkinson, its chairman, held talks with leaders of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions on the issue yesterday.

A corporation spokesman said: "We have had very close contact with P. & O. and naturally are disappointed not to have won this valuable contract. We lodged a design and tender for the cruise liner for the most suitable yard in the corporation, Swan Hunter on Tyneside."

Opposition spokesman on industry Mr Stanley Orme, who has tabled a question to the Prime Minister about the placing of the contract, said

## Exxon joins UK land oil search

By Our Energy Correspondent

Exxon, the world's largest oil company, has decided to take a major stake in British onshore oil exploration for the first time. Its London-based subsidiary Esso yesterday concluded a complicated deal giving it a significant share in the onland exploration interests on Candecca, the independent British oil company.

Candecca already has one of the largest portfolios of onshore exploration interests in the industry, with 25 production licences and 21 exploration licences in England and Scotland and another 13 production licences awaiting approval from the Department of Energy. It also has a stake in the Humble Grove oil discovery five miles outside Basingstoke and a gas discovery at Bletchingley in Surrey, although these two interests are not covered by the Esso deal.

The basis of the deal is that the other document on Mr Holmes a Court's original £36m bid, which the court had asked to see, had not yet been posted to ACC shareholders and it was not now intended that it should be.

Therefore if the information in it was not to be made available to all ACC shareholders "it should not be made available at all," counsel said.

However, details of the second Bell offer, which matched the Heron bid would be available to the court.

The hearing continued.



Knight: prominent role

## Stock Exchange chief resigns

By Philip Robinson

Mr Robert Fell, the Stock Exchange's first chief executive, has announced his resignation after seven years. Although it is understood that he had a service contract until the end of 1983, the Exchange Council was told on Tuesday that there will be no compensation payment.

For the past four months Mr Fell had been on secondment as Commissioner for Securities and Commodities in Hongkong. His initial term was originally for six months, but the exchange committee of the organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and a member of the City Company law committee.

Mr Fell will be replaced at the Stock Exchange by Mr Jeffrey Knight, aged 45, who has been acting chief executive in Mr Fell's absence and who played a prominent role as head of the Exchange's quotations department during stockbroking liquidations in the early 1970s.

Mr Knight has been deputy chief executive since 1976. He was educated at Bristol Cathedral School and St

Pay rises stay pegged at 11 per cent

By Frances Williams

Average earnings rose by 9.9 per cent in the year to December, down from 11.3 per cent in November, the Department of Employment said yesterday.

But the 12-month figure for December was depressed by large amounts of back pay to local authority white-collar workers a year previously.

The department said that the underlying rate of increase in earnings remained at around 11 per cent, as it has done since August.

News of the deal helped to send Candecca's shares up by 14p to 179p on the Unlisted Securities Market yesterday. The company, which was originally founded by the Canadian oil company Sceptre Resources, has 125 licences covering about 4,500 square kilometres, in southern England, Humberside, Yorkshire, the east Midlands and Scotland.

It is a partner in the gas discovery at Haffleet, near Doncaster, Yorkshire, where Texan firefighters had to be called at Christmas to deal with gas explosion.

The significance of the deal is that it is the first time since onshore oil exploration started to pick up sharply three years ago that Esso has become involved. The company said last night that it was attracted by the low exploration and production costs of onshore activity, high tax regime was discouraging new activity.

Opposition and union anger at P. & O.'s decision follows similar expressions of outrage almost three years ago when the Shell-Esso partnership placed a £40m contract with another Finnish yard, Rauma Repola, for an offshore emergency and service vessel for the Norwegian sector of the North Sea.

The Finnish tender was £30m, below the £10m tender quoted for the same vessel by the lower Clyde yard of Scott Lithgow and led to allegations — vehemently denied

— that the Finnish yard secured the contract with the help of a huge subsidy from the Finnish Government.

During the first ten years, Eurobraz has financed trade and major development projects in Brazil and throughout Latin America, contributing to the progress of this important part of the world.

Assets totalling over US\$1,500 million at 31st December 1981 prove our presence in the market; our determination and our strong group of shareholders assure the continued expansion of our activities in the future.

The many friends we have made during the first decade of our existence represent to us a reward for our efforts in channelling resources with the objective of improving the quality of life of the people. In the years to come, we look forward to continuing along the same path working side by side with them to achieve our common aims.

&lt;p



## BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

## PEOPLE

## Can brokers match the bookies?

This evening it will be a year again for nearly 1,000 members of the Society of Investment Analysts and their guests in the Great Room of Grosvenor House. Aping Wodehouse, many brokers will be betting their guests that the invited speakers at the banquet will not maulder on for more than a certain time.

Lesser members (who have to do their tac work discreetly) waged that Mr A. R. W. Ratcliff would go on and on, but this president of the Society of Investment Analysts suddenly sat soon after 12. I understand that this year the hope (or fear) is that the guest speaker, Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Industry and Information Technology, will last out for at least 20 minutes. It is also to be hoped that members and their guests who regularly drink enough to float a battleship will not try to influence the result by behaving in an unseemly way.

After a visit to Yaounde in the Cameroons by three British-American Tobacco Executives the hotel bill was made out to John Knox, William John and John Morton.

They bear no relation, it is thought to a sixteenth century Scottish protesting misognist, a Ballymena-born second row forward with great leadership qualities or a twelfth century English Cardinal who used a culinary implement as a fiscal tool.



Philip Banks: double act.

## A double for A. T. Kearney

The appointment of Philip Banks (above) as chairman of the Management Consultants Association in succession to Martin Vandersteen of Arthur Andersen makes it a double this year for the consulting firm of A. T. Kearney.

Banks is managing director of the British end of Kearney, a worldwide firm with headquarters in Chicago. His predecessor as managing director was Walter Schroeder, who five years ago was also chairman of MCA. Schroeder is back in Chicago, but he is also chairman this year of MCA's American counterpart, the American Association of Consulting and Management Engineers.

Were it not Banks' elevation to Schroeder's job in London four years ago, Banks might have been Tory MP for Wrexham by now. He fought and lost that seat in the election before last, and stood down when he was offered the Manship at Kearney.

But Banks has not left the field entirely. He remains on the Tory candidacy list both as MP and MEP.

Events can make the most innocuous advertising suddenly sound out of place. I hear that the Association of British Travel Agents, which is preparing a £300,000 television campaign to discourage late booking, will drop the line "Book your holiday now, before it disappears".

Peter Wainwright

## NEW APPOINTMENTS

Mr W. A. George has been appointed president of Westabix. Mr Richard George is to succeed his father as chairman of the company. He has also been appointed managing director, a position he will hold jointly with the new president.

Mr D. L. Mahoney has been appointed a deputy chairman of Sedgwick North America. Mr H. B. Poole has been appointed a director of Sedgwick Aviation. Mr C. J. Grey and Mr M. C. Howard have been appointed directors of Sedgwick Payne. Mr K. H. Dannemann has been appointed a director of Sedgwick Group Special Services. Mr S. J. Cox has been appointed a director of Sedgwick Forbes (Lloyd's Underwriting Agents).

Mr Norman Snow and Mr Michael Hill have been appointed to the board of Critical Windows.

Mr N. D. Peers has joined the board of Cayzer. Cayzer is a banking services subsidiary of Cayzer, Garmore, whose ultimate parent company is the British and Commonwealth Shipping Company.

Mr G. W. Mackworth-Young has been appointed a director of Charter Consolidated.

## King Albert's opulence rocks the unions

The West German trade union movement is in crisis. But it is a crisis of capitalism in its crudest form that is wracking the organization that has always claimed a moral superiority in looking after the interests of more than 7½ million people.

Almost the entire managing board of the Neue Heimat, the trade union owned property concern, has been either fired or suspended following allegations in the weekly news magazine *Die Spiegel* that its chief executive and other leading officials have been using their positions to enrich themselves.

Herr Vietor said in interview to *Bild Zeitung*, West Germany's mass circulation daily last Wednesday which proved to be damning.

"My position is secure. I sleep well and my cigar tastes as good as ever," he told the interviewer, but he also disclosed that he owned "24 and a half apartments in Hamburg" and had shares in 217 flats in Berlin.

The scandal has put the trade union against the ropes at a time when they are already weakened by the rise in unemployment to two million. Since the disclosures there has been a wave of resignations from the movement.

Herr Heinz Oskar Vetter, the head of the German Trade Union Federation since 1969 is now, within a few months of retirement, facing the biggest challenge of his career. He and his colleagues at the head of the individual trade unions must be seen to root out corruption from the union's commercial empire.

The scandal broke over what is Europe's largest property developer 10 days ago when *Der Spiegel* charged that Herr Albert Vietor, the burly boss of Neue Heimat, had operated for years behind frontmen to develop property on his own account parallel to the company's housing developments and had, through trustees, been part owner of companies selling services to Neue Heimat tenants at excessive prices.

The charges were all the more damaging because the Neue Heimat, in its housing operation, is supposed to be a company serving the community rather than pursuing profit and is granted tax privileges to take account of this.

For 24 hours, the Neue Heimat was silent. Then its board issued a statement accusing *Der Spiegel* of "malice and falsehood" while at the same time admitting that unnamed board members were sleeping in a private property company called "Wolken Hausen". It added that such participations were "neither illegal nor unethical".

To justify this claim, the Neue Heimat statement referred to a long forgotten supervisory board decision

dating 1987, which apparently gave approval to company officials undertaking private building projects through holdings in companies.

Curious and unsatisfactory as this statement may have

appeared, the affair might have rumbled on quietly for some time had not Herr Vietor, known to members and enemies alike as "King Albert" decided to take the offensive.

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Curious and unsatisfactory as this statement may have

## No chance of a give-away

## PERSPECTIVE: THE BUDGET

By David Blake

borrowing next year with the MTFS target.

Use that test, and the Chancellor can give away a £1½ billion cut and claim that the economy has not been expanded at all, because he would still be holding borrowing at or below the level at which he originally planned.

Whichever way you look at it, the Chancellor shows no sign of wanting to be thought of as reflating. It thus looks

despite depressing figures for output and suggestions of a drop in demand, the Chancellor thinks things are moving in his favour

likely that he will now have to borrow down to around £3 billion and that he will not be looking to over-emphasise any relief he can give a "no change" policy.

Our ideas of what that means have been changed by inflation. Under the terms of the "Rooker-Wise" amendment, the Chancellor has to upgrade income tax allowances in line with inflation unless he makes a special point of not doing so, and it has become conventional to assume that he will index dutes on drink and tobacco to the Medium-Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) in 1983.

On that basis, Sir Geoffrey can probably afford to give away about £1½ billion at Budget time and still hold public borrowing down to around £3 billion. That is the figure implied by the Medium-Term Financial

Strategy (MTFS) in 1983. This leads to the second way of looking at things, which is to ignore the ups and downs of the forthcoming measures and compare the likely level of public

last Budget, quite apart from the money needed for this year's indexation. So not much can be expected on this front.

Indirect taxes come in two main varieties. There is value-added tax, which the Government increased to 15 per cent in its first Budget, and excise duties on things like drink and tobacco.

Cutting VAT has many economic attractions. It reduces inflation at a stroke and boosts living standards.

But it is politically very difficult to do. It would involve an admission that Government has been wrong to raise VAT.

Excise duties are less sensitive and in any case do not require the Chancellor actually to do anything; he simply has to refrain from raising them. This would be popular with the brewers and the tobacco industry, who are running a very aggressive lobbying operation and it would hold down inflation. In other ways it is greatly inferior to cutting VAT, but

all this could change if doubts about recovery turn into a renewed downturn later in the year. I that happens the pressure will grow on the Chancellor to reflate, possibly by using his powers to cut VAT between budgets, to give an autumn boost to the economy.

Peter Norman examines Germany's Neue Heimat affair



The allegations against Herr Albert Vietor (King Albert) were first carried in West Germany's weekly news magazine *Der Spiegel*. Herr Vietor subsequently arrived at a special union meeting to discuss the allegations in his chauffeur driven prussian blue Mercedes.

German trade union movement

while accumulating a massive personal fortune in property, has presented West Germans with their unacceptable face of capitalism.

The Vietor affair has also raised questions as to the role of the trade unionists who sat on the Neue Heimat supervisory board.

"King" Albert lived like one. Apart from his apartments he owns a sumptuous villa, near Ascona in the Swiss canton of Ticino, as well as a large house and grounds in the Hamburg suburbs.

Over the years of affluence with 60 subsidiary companies on West Germany and holdings in more than 60 companies abroad, was the biggest of the trade union owned companies. These companies, which include a bank and an insurance group, have always claimed to be something apart from capitalism.

The sheer insensitivity of Herr Vietor in boasting that he had manipulated his tax bill downwards to around one fifth of his official income,

is the fact that drinks and cigarettes were hit hard last time might make the Chancellor go easy

Both indirect and income tax cuts help individuals; the third option, cutting the National Insurance Surcharge, helps companies, especially those which are big employers of labour.

In some ways the case for this year is weaker than on previous occasions. Company profits are starting to rise and personal living standards are falling because of low pay settlements. It may be pushing the Government's luck too far to try to take the level they would have been if they had been indexed in the process further by reducing the tax on companies.

Tax changes are only part of the story in a modern Budget. It has also become the occasion on which monetary policy is updated and there is bound to be a great deal of detail about the new form that the monetary strategy will take. But the aim will be to emphasise continuity, not changes.

At the heart of the "steady as she goes" view is the feeling that the economy is at last coming right, albeit very slowly. The latest depressing figures for output at the end of last year, show just how fragile the recovery is, and suggestions in the past few weeks of a drop in demand are even more worrying.

But on balance the Chancellor thinks that things are now moving in his favour.

The optimism is backed up by scepticism about how much can be done anyway. Even a £5 billion reflation would do little to reduce unemployment and inflation remains high. So the Government is to some extent boxed in.

All this could change if doubts about recovery turn into a renewed downturn later in the year. I that happens the pressure will grow on the Chancellor to reflate, possibly by using his powers to cut VAT between budgets, to give an autumn boost to the economy.

## Business Editor

## Decision time at Leyland

European heavy truck makers must be viewing the latest crisis at Leyland.

It appears on the cards, then, that the Government may get away with relatively little damage to its Civil Service pay limit of an overall 4 per cent. In the private sector, too, things seem to be going their way.

The CBI's pay databank shows that most settlements in manufacturing in the present pay round are between 4 and 6 per cent, with the rest mostly between 7 and 9 per cent. Settlements in service industries show a similar operation.

European heavy truck makers must be viewing the latest crisis at Leyland. It appears on the cards, then, that the Government may get away with relatively little damage to its Civil Service pay limit of an overall 4 per cent. In the private sector, too, things seem to be going their way.

The seven-man board of BL will discuss on Friday the results of the mass meetings at Leyland in Lancashire and Bathgate in West Lothian and if the stoppage continues, directors will decide whether to close the operation.

Liquidation has not yet been mentioned in this latest spate of trouble at BL, but union officials are mindful of the vulnerability of the traditionally peaceful truck and bus activities.

Leyland losses were running at £2m a week last year. Because of the month-old strike over planned redundancies and streamlining, almost £20m in cash has drained out of the business in January, and the figure is now conservatively estimated to have risen to £50m.

And it appears that BL could call in a receiver for the Leyland operation without affecting the car side. The 1982 corporate plan, approved by the Government, disclosed that from January, the company was split into four separate legal entities.

BL directors must, however, consider very seriously the impact that a closure decision would have not only on towns like Leyland but also on British presence in the entire European truck market.

Ford, which is investing £1,000m over the next five years in its United Kingdom truck programme, is unlikely to want extra capacity and the restructuring efforts of Bedford and Dodge do not allow for the purchase of big additional factories.

Sadly, should the Leyland plant be on the market, the most likely takers would be foreign. Volvo of Sweden, which already has a Scottish operation, could well consider buying the Bathgate or Albion facilities.

Over the years of affluence with 60 subsidiary companies on West Germany and holdings in more than 60 companies abroad, was the biggest of the trade union owned companies. These companies, which include a bank and an insurance group, have always claimed to be something apart from capitalism.

The decision facing Leyland's workers, understandably bitter over rejection of their expansionist alternative strategy, is whether to challenge the National Insurance Surcharge, helps companies, especially those which are big employers of labour.

Certainly the mammoth dividend rise which Croda has wheeled out for 1982 — an 86 per cent forecast increase to 10p a share — is going to take some justification, considering that it will cost at least £7.4m net and Croda's pre-tax profits for 1981 were only about £10m.

The forecast dividend rise has served its purpose however in helping to keep Croda's share price floating well above the 70p cash offer from Burmah. Yesterday Croda's shares added 3p to 83p.

Prevented from further buying in the market Burmah is unlikely to be able to report much progress when its offer closes for the third time today.

For the moment Burmah will doubtless extend its offer again so it can examine Croda's next missive to shareholders.

## DALGETY World Wide Agriculture and Food

## INTERIM REPORT 1982

- Record half year profit £19.6m — up 20%
- Earnings per share 16.0p — up 47%
- Increased profits from the UK, Australia, New Zealand and USA
- "Confident that further progress will be made"

	Half-Year to 31 Dec 1981	Half-Year to 31 Dec 1980	Year to 30 June 1981
£m	£m	£m	£m
Profit before Interest and tax</td			

## Equities rally

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began Feb 15. Dealings End Feb 26. § Contango Day, Mar 1. Settlement Day, Mar 8.

5. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

## Management buy-outs now more common

More managements are raising money to buy controlling interests in their own companies.

Management buy-outs have been occurring in the United States for many years and recent changes in United Kingdom corporate law would make them even more frequent in future.

Buy-outs, also known as "captive financing", occur in such concerns as divisions or subsidiaries of bigger privately-owned companies whose shareholders want to sell out.

Industrial Commercial Finance Corporation (ICFC), United Kingdom leader in managing buy-outs, says opportunities arise when an overseas or United Kingdom parent decides to sell, or very close, a British unit.

The division might have been out of the mainstream of the parent's business, for instance, been losing money or just barely profitable or it could be an unwanted entity in an acquisition.

The increased popularity of buy-outs in Britain might interest United States executives, according to Mr Roger Brooke, chief executive of

Candover Investments, a company formed by a number of British financial institutions in September 1980, to help finance buy-outs. There are about 14,000 subsidiaries of United States companies in Britain, he says, and some might be unwanted by their parent companies.

The buy-out situation in Britain is probably about where it was in the United States in 1968, when the pioneers in the field were doing small to medium-sized deals involving \$5m to \$20m (£2.7m to 10.5m) Mr Brooke says. "But the trend is beginning to pick up both in number and in size."

The trend is illustrated by the experience of ICFC which, until 1978, was completing only four or five management buy-outs a year. The number increased to 10 in 1978, ICFC says, to 20 the next year, 49 in 1980 and 69 last year.

Recent changes in British company law should help to swell the total this year, observers say, to perhaps about 200. The new legislation enables a company to sell its own assets as part of

the collateral to finance a purchase.

Not all buy-outs are great successes and, indeed, some proposed purchases do not even get as far as the drawing board. Part of the job of companies like ICFC and Candover, before assembling institutional investors and discussing price, is to evaluate the prospects for a company, the transformation of a division into a company in its own right would be a "viable proposition".

Buy-outs are a "high-risk area", a ICFC spokesman warns. "Out of more than 200 buy-outs ICFC has arranged, at least nine have ended in failure; it's more probable than possible that there will be others as well."

In the present climate of euphoria over United Kingdom buy-outs, the ICFC spokesman explains, more and more people have been looking to take part in buy-outs, and there has also been an influx of money available for financing them. "The result has been that the quality of management seeking to buy out their companies has suffered."

Mr William Glover, QC and Mrs Sales for the applicants; Mr Kouraud Schiemann and Mr Stephen Aitchison for the council.

Regina v Merseyside County Council, Ex parte Great Universal Stores Ltd

Before Mr Justice Woolf [Judgment delivered February 17]

Under the Transport Act 1968 which applies to areas outside Greater London, it did not automatically follow that the setting of fares at a level which would result in a deficit, which it was impracticable to avoid, was unlawful.

There was a discretion to do so and whether the decision was lawful or not depended on how the decision to set the fares at such a level was reached.

Although in these cases the council should not adopt a policy of making losses by giving away rights of free travel that did not mean that the council were prepared to ignore the financial circumstances of the persons for whom the transport service was to be provided.

It was no use fixing charges at a level which the customer could not pay. As long as the council's purpose was to provide a service the policy was proper only if it did not matter if in addition it took into account the fact that it would be hard pressed to provide a service.

Mr Justice Woolf so held in a case in which the council refused an application by Great Universal Stores Ltd for an order of certiorari to quash supplementary precepts for the levying of rates of sixpence in the pound issued by Merseyside County Council.

Mr William Glover, QC and Mrs Sales for the applicants; Mr Kouraud Schiemann and Mr Stephen Aitchison for the council.

MR JUSTICE WOOLF said that the applicants, Great Universal Stores, carried on business through a series of companies which were ratepayers in the area of the Merseyside County Council.

As a result of a resolution of the council of August 11, 1981 to issue a precept levying additional rates of sixpence in the pound for the financial year ending March 31, 1982, the subsidiary companies of the applicants implemented supplementary rate demands.

The applicants contended that the precept was issued unlawfully and applied for judicial review seeking an order of certiorari to quash the precept. The grounds relied upon by the applicants were very similar to those relied upon by the applicants in the case of *Regina v Greater London Council, Ex parte Another Ex parte Bromley London Borough Council* (The Times December 18, 1981; 1982) 2 WLR 62).

Both in Merseyside and in Greater London, as a result of local government elections which took place at the beginning of May 1981, there was a change in political control so that after May 7, 1981 there was a Labour majority in both councils.

The applicants contended that the precept was issued unlawfully and applied for judicial review seeking an order of certiorari to quash the precept. The grounds relied upon by the applicants were very similar to those relied upon by the applicants in the case of *Regina v Greater London Council, Ex parte Another Ex parte Bromley London Borough Council* (The Times December 18, 1981; 1982) 2 WLR 62).

They endorsed the view of the Merseyside Passenger Transport Executive and adopted at the start of their passenger transport authority, the Merseyside County Council, a policy setting fares at a level which would result in a revenue deficit.

The applicants contended that the 1968 Act, it was contended by the authority, had no power to subsidise an essential service.

It was held that the authority had put into effect such a policy as the precept was issued in part to pay for the losses caused by that policy was invalid.

Further or alternatively it was

contended that in deciding to set the fare reduction policy adopted in the case, the authority failed to exercise their discretion. Alternatively, if the authority did exercise their discretion, they did so unlawfully in that they failed to consider all relevant matters and based their decision on matters which were irrelevant.

The new policy was confirmed by the council on June 30, 1981 and on August 11, 1981 the decision was taken with regard to the supplementary precept. It was decided to introduce the reduction in fares from October 4, 1981. There was a report explaining that the increase in fares past had resulted in passenger reductions and that a fare reduction would result in a passenger increase.

In considering those contentions, it was also necessary to

consider the effects of delay

because the applicants delayed

the commencement of proceedings until the outcome of the

case.

In both cases the Labour majority had fought the election on a manifesto which included a pledge to adopt a cheap fares policy if elected. In both cases it

was held that the discretion

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# A SMALL INDUCEMENT TO ENCOURAGE YOU TO MAKE A BIG DISCOVERY

Until now, low-tar cigarettes have not only lacked taste, they've also lacked a certain *je ne sais quoi*.

And that's despite all the promises to the contrary.

**FREE  
PACK!**

**FOR EVERY 10 IN-PACK COUPONS.**

So convincing you that du Maurier low tar is the cigarette you've been waiting for is not going to be easy.

Which only leaves us one option: To make you a special introductory double offer you'll find difficult to refuse.

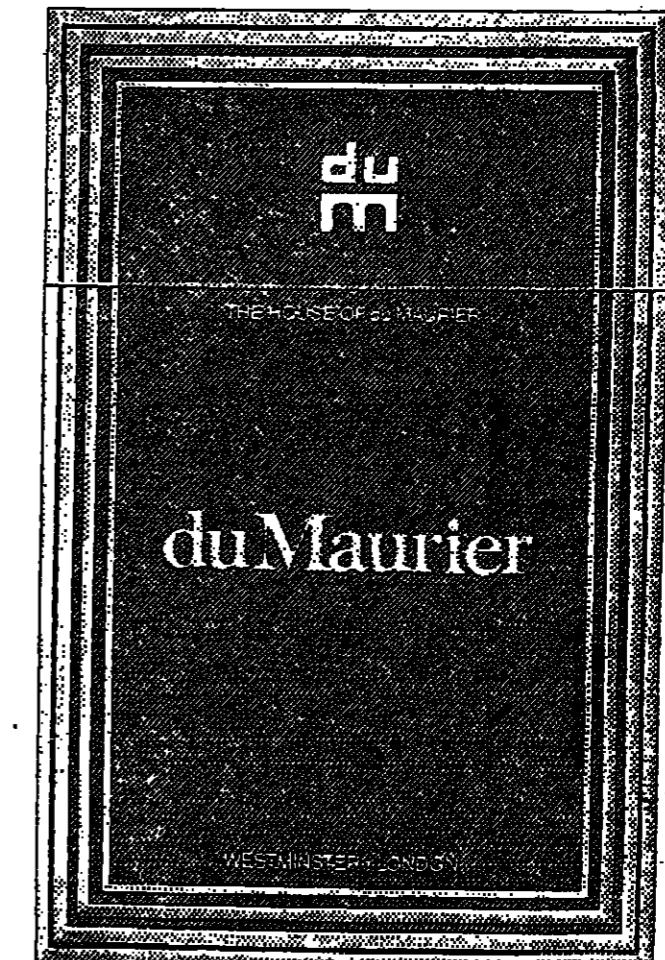
3p off your next pack. Or, in exchange for 10 in-pack coupons, a completely free pack.

Is that a tempting enough offer to give du Maurier low tar a try?

We hope it is. Because for the very first time you'll discover a low tar cigarette that really does have more than mere taste.

Now isn't that a discovery worth making?

Discover du Maurier.



Discover Low Tar.

LOW TAR Manufacturer's estimate

DANGER: H.M. Government Health Departments' WARNING:  
THINK ABOUT THE HEALTH RISKS BEFORE SMOKING.



## Cricket

# Ranatunge makes mark on Sri Lanka's great day

From Richard Streeton  
Colombo, Feb 17

Sri Lanka made a good recovery from a poor start in their inaugural Test match here today. England had them reeling at 34 for four but by the close Sri Lanka were 183 for eight. Sri Lanka might not win this game but a historic occasion is not going to be an embarrassment.

An innings of 166 by the young left-hander Ranatunge, whose composure and strokeplay came close to sending onlookers into raptures, together with a tour of 64 not out from Madugalle, was responsible for ensuring that England did not have things their own way. Willis and Underwood, from the same end, both took wickets in successive overs in the morning period. Underwood later overtook turn and life to end with 10 wickets on a pitch whose lasting properties must be in doubt.

As feared in this age of radio and television, quite apart from economic factors, there were only some 10,000 people present in the ground to watch the opening day, although the lists and viewing figures would be significant. After the presentations, national anthems and release of multi-coloured balloons, a fascinating day's play ensued. Madugalle, who is 22, showed his prowess last week at Kandy with a disciplined hundred and is clearly going to be an important player in Sri Lanka's team in the years ahead. Only 15 other players, 11 of them from India or Pakistan, have played in a Test match at a younger age than Ranatunge at 18 years 78 days and the indelible mark on the day's events.

The honour of scoring Sri Lanka's first run in Test cricket went to Warnapura, their captain, who steered Willis's fifth ball through the slips for a single. Warnapura surprised some people by choosing to bat. Ranatunge intended to do the same, but when Emburey bowled, he lifted

changed character and paid the penalty, mishooking a lifting ball from Botham. Mendis played the first authentic stroke of the innings with a fierce straight drive for four against Allott, but when he shied across his partner, he was caught by Sri Lanka 34 for four from 19 overs.

The England players have already decided that Ranatunge is suspect outside his off stump and he was immediately confronted by an extraordinary three slips and three gullies against Allott and by three slips, a gully and a point against Botham. He looked utterly at ease, though, from the start and Sri Lanka by lunch time had four more wickets, while their score was two short of the total 35, had been dropped by Emburey in the gully off Allott.

In the first hour of the afternoon Ranatunge invoked comparisons with a young Neil Harvey in the 1948 series between England and Australia. He drove freely on both sides of the wicket, pulled anything short and ran his hands between the wickets. His bat was perfect for someone playing in only his second first-class match.

Twice Ranatunge hit Allott for six in his left hand, he played the next ball coolly off his toes and then hooked a four and drove three more past extra cover. Madugalle was the only bowler to be troubled, but when Emburey bowled, he lifted

his over square leg for six with effortless timing.

By tea Sri Lanka were 130 for four with Ranatunge's unbeaten 54, including seven fours, but he shouldered arms to Underwood in the first over afterwards and was out for 130. His 54 is also closely deserved to be one of the game's finest ornaments.

By now Underwood had settled into a nagging spell and with some help from the pitch went on to take four for 14 in 11 overs.

Somachandra de Silva was held at mid wicket, flicking the ball off his legs; de Mel was caught at silly point; and Kaluperuma fell a short leg catch by Cook from the day's last ball. Emburey had the last run here and there and by the end had struggled on for almost four hours with a six and three fours.

ENGLAND: G A Gooch, G Cook, C J Tavar, D I Cover, J W R Taylor, P J W Botham, D E Emburey, J R W Taylor, P J W Botham, K T Francis and H C Pellingher.

## Australians draw level

Dunedin, Feb 17—Australia beat New Zealand by six wickets in the second one-day international here today, to square the three-match series at 1-1. The deciding match will be Wellington on Saturday.

A record crowd of 15,000—more than the previous best—saw Australia's quick bowlers exploit a dry pitch of uneven bounce on which the ball moved sharply.

Lillee shagged off a groin injury which handicapped him in the opening match and took the wickets for 24 runs in his 10 overs with a fiery performance.

Alderman sustained the pressure with three 22.

New Zealand collapsed to 39 for four before Coney and Blair, the England bowlers, again came to the rescue with a fifth-wicket partnership of 85.

Coney made top score of 54 in 105 minutes with a six and three fours and Blair scored 29; the end of their stand marked the start of a further collapse in which five wickets fell for 26.

Australians also started badly and slipped to 45 for four as Hadlee

took two wickets, including Chappell for nought.

ENGLAND: G A Gooch, G Cook, C J Tavar, D I Cover, J W R Taylor, P J W Botham, D E Emburey, J R W Taylor, P J W Botham, K T Francis and H C Pellingher.

As on Sunday, Wettimuny looked a well-organized player for 90 minutes before he

owed as much to their own mistakes as it did to either the England bowlers or the vagaries of the pitch. After a slow start, he came to the rescue with a fifth-wicket partnership of 85.

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ENGLAND:



## Recruitment Opportunities

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The following personnel are required for employment with prestigious development in RIYADH.

**EXPERT IN HOSPITALS PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT**  
Qualifications: A Fellow of a British Royal College, or equivalent.  
Experience: 20 years in general medicine, 10 years of which in hospital management, including the capability for setting criteria for medical services, planning, controlling and evaluating training courses.

**MAINTENANCE EXPERT IN INSTRUMENTS AND MEDICAL EQUIPMENT**  
Qualifications: University Degree in (Electrical, Electronic, Mechanical) Engineering and a Fellow of an appropriate professional institution.

Experience: 15 years in administration of engineering services in a Medical establishment, 6 years of which in a senior position.

**PERSONAL EXPERT**  
Qualifications: University Degree and Fellowship of the British Institute of Management or equivalent.

Experience: 20 years in personnel field, 10 years of which in Hospital Personnel at least in senior position including manpower planning, personnel policies, preparation for statistical, financial statements and reports.

**MEDICAL SUPPLIES EXPERT**  
Qualifications: M.Sc or Ph.D in Pharmacy.

Experience: 15 years as pharmacists, 10 years of which as Director of Medical Supplies for 200-bed hospital (at least), including planning, development and establishment of Medical supplies systems, including preparation for provision, procurement, receipt and distribution of medical supplies and instruments.

**EXPERT IN MEDICAL RECORDS AND HEALTH STATISTICS**

Qualifications: M.Sc or Ph.D in Statistics.  
Experience: 15 years experience in Statistics, 10 years of which were in Health Statistics and Medical Records, including planning, development and management of a Health Statistics and Medical Records Department. Experience in computer and micro-films is necessary.

**CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST OR MICROBIOLOGIST**  
Qualifications: MRC Path or equivalent M.Sc or Ph.D in Microbiology.

Experience: 20 years in GP of which 10 years in management not less than 5 years of these in a senior position in a hospital laboratory. Wide experience in financial organisation and evaluation of requirements and development of laboratory services is essential.

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Qualifications: Ph.D in private law with a degree not less than "TOP Credit" from recognized University. Subject of Ph.D is to be relating to contract law.

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SAUDI ARABIAN NATIONAL GUARD OFFICE (NG 1)  
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Large private estate company with very wide interests in London and country properties, agricultural land and overseas operations

The applicant will be required to work with the present managing director in order to gain a full knowledge of the company's affairs.

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The head office of the company is located in London and the salary will be in keeping with the importance of this appointment.

Please apply, in confidence, giving full details of experience and qualifications to:

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CHIEF EXECUTIVE

This is a new top appointment in a leading independent Hospital of 182 beds.

The requirement is for a person of very high calibre who will accept the challenge of leading a powerful medical and administrative team. The successful applicant will probably be aged between 35 and 45 and will have an impressive record of administrative or business success which may, or may not, have been in the hospital service.

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Applications, which will be treated in confidence, should be accompanied by a full Curriculum Vitae and addressed to the Chairman of the Council.

GENERAL MANAGER/ESS  
WINDOW MANUFACTURER (Hong Kong)

UP TO PDS. 18,000 P.A. (TAX FREE)  
Chiap Hua Comalco Limited, a member of the RTZ Group, is well established in the Far East as a major aluminium window manufacturer supplying local and export markets.

The general manager will be responsible for the manufacturing and marketing activities of the company.

The successful applicant should have had previous general management experience and must have had marketing and production management experience, and preferably site contract management experience in the commercial and residential window business.

Excellent benefits are applicable to this senior appointment including membership of a provident fund, home leave and relocation expenses together with free rental accommodation.

Please write enclosing a comprehensive C.V. giving details of age, education, job history, marital status and current salary and benefits to:

Mr J. R. Nichols  
c/o COMALCO (UK) LIMITED  
132 Sloane Street, London, SW1

Interviews for this senior position will commence in London on the 1st March, extending to the 3rd March, 1982.

CHILDREN'S CHARITY, SWI  
ORGANIZING SECRETARY

£5,200-£5,648 p.a. inc.  
The Society, an agency of Westminster City Council, runs nine pre-school nurseries and promotes further training in child care, and is in charge of the interpretation of its policy to nurseries and their day-care management. Main responsibilities include the day-care, and the day-care, financial and maintenance, monitoring, standards and other activities.

Applicants for this challenging post should preferably hold a relevant degree and have at least 3 years' experience, plus 2 years' experience in a closely related field and be ready to take up the post on 1st May 1982.

Salaries and conditions are to be in line with the current NJC Agreement. An application form and job description can be obtained from:

The Chairman, WESTMINSTER CHILDREN'S SOCIETY, 132 Marsham Street, SW1P 4LR.

P.A. to  
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We are a young, happy and progressive Marketing Company who specialise in fun products for the retail market. Based in London, our sales coverage extends throughout the UK and Ireland.

To assist our MD we are looking for a high calibre, service orientated and fun loving person to extend the Company's philosophy, enhance its style and consolidate its character. Duties include acting on behalf of the MD in our fast moving and complex organisation. Personable applicants, ideally 25+, must be of a graduate standard, of good social background and should have a strong sense of perception, with flair and the ability to communicate at all levels. The successful applicant must have a good sense of humour and be prepared to work long and unsociable hours. Weekend working and some travelling are expected. This very senior appointment demands total involvement and will suit only a company minded person with a dedication to succeed in a demanding and challenging environment.

Please write enclosing CV and your telephone number to:

Marlene Hagedorn  
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Crammer House  
39 Brixton Road  
London SW9 6DZ



## CONSUMER CONTACT

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You will be over 25, highly mobile, and hold a current clean driving licence. You will have experience in recruiting and managing staff and be a good organiser. An employment agency background would be an advantage. We offer a starting salary of c. £6,000, to be reviewed after initial training period, and company car, together with an incentive bonus scheme, LVS, BUPA discount and company pension plan.

Write with CV to:

Miss Faith Ward  
Personnel Officer  
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26/32 Clifton Street

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## EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

The Chief Executive of a substantial general engineering group, handling a variety of projects world wide requires a Personal Assistant (male or female).

Applicants should have a good general education and mechanical engineering qualifications, also familiarity with an understanding of feasibility studies, etc.

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01-839 1602/4 and 839 2831

ASSISTANT EDITOR  
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European business magazine publishing monthly in four languages and circulating to more than 100,000 prior to publication. The editor will initiate and manage the magazine, and sub-editing and assisting the production process. Previous experience in magazine publishing essential. Maturi Tongue, English, Italian, French or German.

APPLICATION, WITH FULL CAREER DETAILS, TO:  
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LONDON W6 1AN.

Interviews for this senior position will commence in London on the 1st March, extending to the 3rd March, 1982.

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S BUREAU  
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR  
(RESEARCH)

The Bureau is an interdisciplinary organisation with a staff of about 85 concerned with children's needs and development in the family, and their day-care, management. Main responsibilities include the day-care, and the day-care, financial and maintenance, monitoring, standards and other activities.

Applicants for this challenging post should preferably hold a relevant degree and have at least 3 years' experience, plus 2 years' experience in a closely related field and be ready to take up the post on 1st May 1982.

For further particulars and Application Form please contact Polar Gossard, National Children's Bureau, 3 Walkley Street, London EC1V 7GE. Phone 01-584 9847.

Interviews for this post will be in line with the current NJC Agreement.

An application form and job description can be obtained from:

The Chairman, WESTMINSTER CHILDREN'S SOCIETY, 132 Marsham Street, SW1P 4LR.

## Physicist/Computer Scientist

There is a Rutherford Appleton Laboratory vacancy for a Physicist/Computer Scientist to work on computer modelling of ocean dynamics on seconder, at the Institute of Oceanographic Sciences, Wormley, Surrey.

Over the next few years there will be a growth in the need of numerical models for the study of the oceanic general circulation. The impetus comes from the World Climate Research Programme, improved remote sensing methods and industry-related needs. To aid this development, NERC with the support of SERC, is fostering the development of an Oceanic Modelling Group consisting of UK university and government scientists. A small core team is being formed at IOS to provide support for the group.

A Physicist or Computer Scientist with interest in numerical analysis is required to join the core team. The applicant should have a good honours degree and considerable relevant experience in this field.

The appointment will be in the Higher Scientific Officer Grade (HSO) within the salary range £6,530 to £8,589 per annum.

The HSO is required to implement existing numerical models of the oceanic circulation and to help members of the OMG to set up and use the models. He/she will also be responsible for programming new models and modelling techniques and will be expected to develop a profound understanding of the models and their behaviour.

Contact the Recruitment Office, Personnel Group, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Chilton, Didcot, Oxon. OX11 0QX, quoting ref VN 009 or phone Abingdon (0235) 21900 Ext. 510.

Closing date for applications: March 11th 1982.

Rutherford  
Appleton  
LaboratoryIn the forefront  
of researchRoyal Commission of Historical Monuments  
Investigator—Air Photographs

... to be initially responsible to the Head of the Air Photographs Unit in London for the development and implementation of a national programme of aerial reconnaissance and photography for archaeological purposes; this will entail flying in light aircraft as observer/navigator. After a successfully completed training period, the person appointed will become Deputy Head of the Unit, with special responsibility for the development of remote sensing techniques for the cartographic presentation of archaeological evidence. Training will include basic archaeology where necessary.

Candidates who should normally have a 1st or 2nd class honours degree in an appropriate discipline such as archaeology, and be aged at least 28, must have a contemporary knowledge and practical experience of aerial photography, cartography or remote sensing techniques. They will normally be expected to hold a full current UK driving licence.

It will be necessary for the successful candidate to live within reasonable reach of central London and ideally of Biggin Hill.

SALARY: £9,755-£12,350. Starting salary within the range according to qualifications and experience.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 6 March 1982) write to CIVS Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G/5715.

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## HORIZONS

The Times guide to careers training

### Taking on the job of 'househusband'

As economic change  
alters the conventional  
structures of the  
home, Michel Syett  
forseees an expanding  
role for the man of  
the house.

"I hate the word 'house-  
work'. I much prefer the  
term 'running a house'.  
The assumptions that most  
men make about washing,  
washing-up, cooking and  
cleaning are totally wrong,  
and the best way to remove  
them is to try for your-  
self."

In 1981, David Lewis left  
his job as a research fellow  
at Hatfield Polytechnic. His  
wife, Miriam, was able to  
find work as a part-time  
teacher, and David decided  
to take on the role of  
"househusband". As such,  
he is responsible for driving  
his two older children, Tom  
and Katie, to and from  
school, and bringing up his  
youngest son, Sam, at home.  
Now 32, and working nine  
hours a week as a teacher  
for the Young Opportunities  
Programme, he divides the  
housework equally between  
himself and his wife.

"We share all the jobs  
around the house", he said.  
"The gardening, cooking,  
dusting and polishing we do  
jointly, and the only things  
Miriam does which I don't  
do are sewing and knitting,  
although I am learning to  
knit."

Mr Lewis is not alone in  
his decision. Economic  
change has had a marked  
effect on the traditional  
structure of the home. The  
increased willingness of  
women to take on part-time  
or full-time work, the growing  
number of redundancies  
in male-oriented industries,  
and the development of  
flexible working hours by  
many employers—these  
factors are likely to persuade  
many people to reassess  
the social roles of  
themselves and their  
families.

Many "househusbands"  
have found the reality of  
taking on some of their  
wives' responsibilities far  
less demanding than they  
might have imagined.  
Thirty-four-year-old Malcolm  
Pakin has filled the role in  
his Mansfield home for  
more than four years, after  
leaving his job as a teacher  
in a large comprehensive  
school, discovering that  
there are financial as well as  
social advantages to the  
new domestic arrangement.

"Our financial situation  
was very much better than  
we had thought possible.  
No more higher-rate tax, no  
expenditure on my part on  
anything other than jeans  
and no cleaning bills for  
me. In addition, since  
I am able to shop during  
the week wherever I wish,  
there are considerable  
savings on food bills. It is  
no longer a traumatic

experience to get the car to  
the garage, or someone to  
fix the washing machine."

"In addition to the  
dreaded 'housework', the  
two of us generate a great  
deal of correspondence, all  
of which I deal with. I have  
the time to question the  
electricity bill or the tax  
man, and I reckon to have  
spent a thousand pounds  
over the last four years that  
we would otherwise have  
spent, simply because we  
did not have the time or the  
energy to pursue economy  
of good value."

Willingness to consider  
new solutions to the old  
problems of redundancy,

unemployment and early  
retirement is fundamental  
to successful adaptation in  
a society beset with change.

Both David and Malcolm  
were quick to point out  
that their new roles brought  
financial restrictions, but  
both also emphasized the  
greater freedom and flexi-  
bility they enjoyed; a flexi-  
ble working week, for example,  
and David Lewis fit in work  
on a careers publication  
between his household res-  
ponsibilities.

Conventional employment  
no longer holds any attraction  
for them. As David explained:

"With all the

energy I consume around

the house, I am miles fitter  
than I was in my previous  
job. I am spending much  
more time with my children,  
so that I have grown to  
know them far better than  
when I worked on a nine to  
five basis. I feel much more  
relaxed, much more satisfied  
and much nearer to what I  
feel life ought to be like."

My wife has regained  
self-confidence and interest  
through her work, and we  
both feel that we lead a more  
balanced family life. I think  
that men are as trapped by  
going out to work as women are at  
home."

### What the secretary is up to

"The secretary, male  
or female, will soon  
be an extinct species."  
True or false? Paul  
Andersen reports.

The work of secretaries is  
widely misunderstood and  
undervalued. A secretary is  
often seen as no more than a  
shorthand/audio typist who  
works for an individual  
—a "soft" promotion from  
the typing pool, where one  
works for all comers.

In reality the professional  
secretary, apart from being a  
proficient shorthand/audio  
typist, also needs to be a  
management assistant, an  
organizer, a researcher,  
administrator and often  
a clerk to an administrative  
and/or management role.

Shorthand and audio  
typists normally perform a  
wide range of specific  
tasks under close supervision,  
offering little scope for  
using their discretion.  
Secretaries, apart from  
handling routine dictation,  
typing and filing, will have  
a wide range of additional  
responsibilities. Typically,  
they may deal with routine  
correspondence on their  
own initiative; draft important  
letters and memoranda  
from brief guidelines;  
organize their manager's  
diary and work schedule;  
organize and minute meetings;  
obtain information from  
libraries and other  
reference sources; handle  
travel and hotel bookings;  
receive and entertain  
expected visitors, and  
handle unexpected and un-  
welcome callers; run the  
manager's office during his  
or her absence, which may  
include some supervision of  
staff; and buy office sup-  
plies and equipment.

Electronic typewriters with  
a memory, word-processors  
and similar equipment  
will substantially reduce the  
amount of repetitive typing  
which needs to be done in many

offices. This will certainly  
reduce the demand for  
copy-typists, and perhaps  
some secretaries, in such  
organizations as estate  
agents, insurance offices  
and solicitors.

However, this is unlikely to have a  
significant impact on the overall  
demand for secretaries. For many years,  
throughout the present re-  
cession, demand has out-  
stripped supply.

The introduction of new  
office technology is likely  
to affect secretaries in three  
ways: they will have less  
routine and repetitive typ-  
ing work; this will free  
them for more extensive  
and interesting responsi-  
bilities; and they will have  
to acquire new knowledge  
and skills. The emphasis  
will be much more on their  
role as "personal assistants"  
to the managers for whom  
they work.

What qualifications, apti-  
tudes and skills are required  
for a secretary career? First  
they need a good basic  
education. This must in-  
clude an excellent knowl-  
edge of the English  
language, including im-  
maculate grammar and spelling.  
Secretaries must be able to  
express themselves clearly  
and accurately, both orally  
and in writing. They must  
also be numerate—able to  
handle simple calculations  
with accuracy.

Although employers rarely  
specify academic qualifi-  
cations, being more concerned  
with relevant training and  
experience, O-level English  
language and mathematics  
should be seen as the abso-  
lute minimum. It may be  
noted that an increasing  
proportion of secretaries

now have degrees, and this  
trend is likely to continue  
as the secretary role develops.

The personal qualities  
required are intelligence  
and common sense, com-  
bined with a good general  
knowledge; the ability to  
organize and carry out work  
individually and with  
team supervision; an equal  
temperament; a sense of  
creativity, maturity and reli-  
ability; a willingness to work  
long hours on demand; and  
good personal grooming and  
social skills.

The basic skills are proficiency  
in shorthand and typing, with  
particular emphasis on  
accuracy and on good lay-  
out and presentation; and a  
thorough knowledge and  
experience of office equip-  
ment, systems and routines.  
These take time to acquire,  
and few professional secretaries  
are appointed before the  
age of 25.

The best possible prepara-  
tory training is provided by  
a good secretarial college.

Courses should be compared  
when choosing a college—  
ensuring that they are  
comprehensive and include  
training on the new systems.

This training should be  
followed by general office  
experience.

What of the rewards? The  
work can be interesting,  
demanding and well paid.  
Experienced secretaries earn  
between £6,000 and £8,000  
in central London (£1,250  
to £1,500 less elsewhere).

Opportunities for advancement  
into management, if desired,  
are constantly improving.

Recommended reading: *The  
Complete Desk Book* by  
Sally Feldman (Hamlyn,  
£4.95).

For further details please  
write to:

The Reverend Prebendary  
D. J. Davy,  
Director of Education,  
Ecclae Burnell Vicarage,  
Exeter EX3 7SW.

Please quote reference 479

Closing date  
12 March 1982

## Deputy Director

Applications are invited for the post of  
Deputy Director of the Polytechnic. The  
post will be available from 1 May 1982.

Salary — Vice-Principal Group I: currently  
£21,084 plus £213 local weighting.

Application forms and further details from  
the Clerk to the Governing Body, The  
Hatfield Polytechnic, PO Box 109, College  
Lane, Hatfield, Herts AL10 9AB, or from  
the Polytechnic Staffing Office, Hatfield  
88100 ext 309.

Please quote reference 479

Closing date  
12 March 1982

## THE HATFIELD POLYTECHNIC

### CHELTENHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL (Voluntary Aided)

Applications are invited for the Headship of this Group

11-18 years selective school for boys with effect from  
1st January 1983.

Candidates should note that proposals are to be submitted  
to the Secretary of State, Department of Education  
and Science by the Governors and Gloucestershire  
County Council for the reorganization of secondary  
education in Cheltenham which will require that Cheltenham  
Grammar School changes its role to become a voluntary  
aided Sixth Form College (mixed) serving the Cheltenham  
area.

The Governors would wish to appoint a candidate  
who would consider to be suitable to be the Principal  
of the proposed Sixth Form College.

Further particulars and application forms may be  
obtained from the Clerk to the Governors, Pate's Grammar  
School Foundation, 3 Oriel Terrace, Oriel Road,  
Cheltenham, Gloucestershire GL50 1XK.

Closing date 23rd March, 1982.

### ST. HUGH'S COLLEGE, OXFORD TEMPORARY FELLOWSHIP AND TUTORSHIP IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

The College proposes to elect a temporary Fellowship  
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appointment will run from 1st October 1982 to 30th  
September 1983 and is to be renewable.

The Tutorship is tenable in conjunction with a University Lectureship  
(C.U.F.) of the same limited duration. The post is open  
to men and women.

Applications, giving particulars of qualifications and  
experience and the names of three referees, should reach  
the Principal by Saturday, 15th March, 1982, from whom  
further particulars may be obtained.

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## Missile may cost £20m more than necessary

By Henry Stanhope  
Defence Correspondent

The Ministry of Defence has ordered the Sea Eagle missile under a contract which could involve it paying around £20m more than necessary, MPs were told yesterday. They heard also that a 60 per cent increase in the cost of the Seawolf anti-missile missile had been caused mainly by cuts in the number ordered and by changes to the ministry's original specifications.

British Aerospace (BAe) executives led by Sir Austin Pearce, chairman, told the saga of the Sea Eagle when giving evidence to the Commons Defence Committee. A £200m order for the airborne anti-ship missile which will come into service with the Royal Navy and the RAF in the mid-1980s was announced by Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, last week.

BAe claimed that it had offered the ministry a fixed price contract, including an agreement to limit profits. But the ministry asked instead for a truly open contract under which the price would be allowed to rise or fall by up to 10 per cent of the target.

Neither the MPs nor British Aerospace sounded very convinced that the cost might go down to that extent.

The committee was told unit costs of the Tornado aircraft have risen by 31 per cent because of production delays. Moreover, in spite of a spate of inquiries from interested air force officers, the potential of Tornado is likely to be limited because of government ambitions over selling such a potent weapon.

Tornado is made by Britain which is buying 385 for the RAF West Germany and Italy, and BAe would not confirm that the West Germans were providing the most sensitive overseas sales.

This contrasted with its report on the Hawk trainer, some 280 of which have been sold abroad, in addition to the 100 or so which the US Navy has said it will buy and the 176 in service with the RAF.

Sir Frederick Page, chairman of BAe's aircraft group, confirmed that a sale to Abu Dhabi would emerge from Mrs Margaret Thatcher's visit.

Mr Maltby's home from home: With a steel door it's the safest place in town

John Manning



Mr Alf Maltby, a group emergency planning officer with the Greater London Council, played host yesterday to a group of journalists at his home from home, a 17-room bunker that squats behind steel doors at the base of a block of flats on a housing estate in Norwood, south-east London (Tony Samstag writes).

South-east Group Control Centre, as it is formally known, is one of four regional command centres in London that would house key local administrators and civil servants in case of a nuclear attack. It is furnished with second-hand GLC office equipment and adorned with wall maps, charts and filing cabinets full of sinister documents with which to plot the course of an as yet notional catastrophe.

It has its own air filtration system, stand-by power plant and communications

links that are all but impervious to the electro-magnetic pulse effect of an atomic bomb and to incidental power fluctuations.

If worst came to worst, 55 men and women could survive there for three weeks in conditions of appalling austerity. "Our job is a humanitarian job", Mr Maltby said. "To look after people."

The Norwood centre was also the scene yesterday of the launching of a book on nuclear disarmament compiled by a group of radical journalists and academics. Mr Simon Turney, chairman of the GLC's Public Services and Fire Brigade Committee responsible for the civil defence centres, said he gave his "full backing" to the book.

The Nuclear Numbers Game: Understanding the Statistics behind the Disarmament Group.

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